

eca

The NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

COMPREHENSIVE REPORTS OF
AND ACTIVITIES OF SHEEP

TO NON MEMBERS - UNITED
FOREIGN



RANGE AND MARKET CONDITIONS
RAISERS ORGANIZATIONS

STATES & CANADA \$1.50 PER YEAR
\$2.00 PER YEAR



Vol. XIV No. 6

JUNE, 1924

NINTH ANNUAL NATIONAL RAM SALE

Under the Management of the
NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

September 8, 9, 10, 1924

At the Union Stock Yards, North Salt Lake

In accordance with Quarantine Regulations of the State of Utah



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Market	1924	1923	Increase	Decrease
Chicago	1,234,453	1,294,292	59,839
Omaha	835,932	957,745	121,813
DENVER	500,509	464,196	36,313
Kansas City	444,589	525,260	80,671
St. Joseph	429,162	424,337	4,825
Buffalo -	395,879	415,647	19,768

Total receipts of the above markets show a decrease of about 4.7% while **DENVER** for the same **PERIOD** shows an **INCREASE** of about 8% or a 12% better showing.

Of the receipts at Denver, 83% were sold, the balance being feeders billed through, lambs not offered for sale, etc.

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The principal buyers were Armour and Co., Swift and Co., Wilson and Co., Cudahy Co., and other slaughterers.

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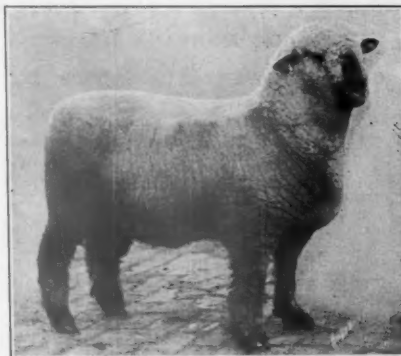
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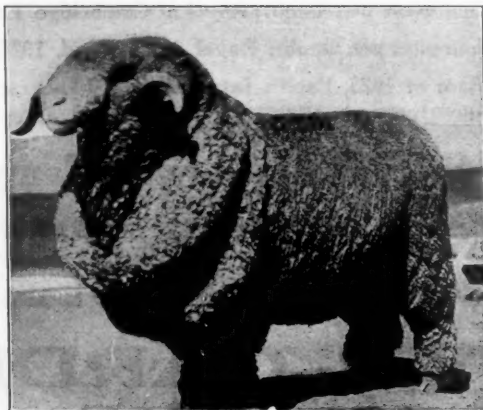
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 450 Registered Yearling Rams (chiefly
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 Matched teams of Registered
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 National Wool Grower

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First and Reserve Champion on Ewe Lamb.

First on Ram Lamb.

First on Pen of Ram Lambs.

Second on Aged Ram.

Second and Third on Yearling Ewes.

Second on Pen of Ewe Lambs.

Best General Exhibit of Corriedale Sheep.



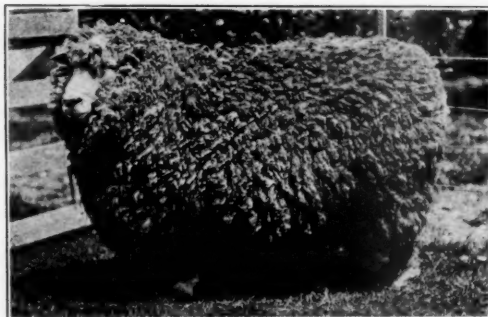
First Prize Rambouillet Flock at 1923 International. Headed by Son of Majestic, Jr., first prize yearling and reserve champion. Flock contains second and third prize yearling ewes and first prize ewe lamb.

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your flock?

**IF SO, USE
ROMNEYS!**



A Typical New Zealand Romney Ram

Do you want to get
top market price for
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(INCORPORATED)

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

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JUNE, 1924

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EDITOR.....F. R. MARSHALL
Salt Lake City, Utah

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Affairs Of Wool And Sheep

The Weather Map:

A marked shortage of rainfall in practically all of the range area west of Wyoming and Colorado is shown by the quarterly weather map and data appearing on page 17 of this issue.

The shortage is mainly due to absence of late snows and spring rains during March, April, and May. The previous three months, however, also showed a shortage in most points within this area. The total winter and spring precipitation as shown on page 17 reveals that at only six points of the 44 shown is there any excess over the normal. The deficiency is slight in a few cases, but in California and Oregon it is serious. While Utah and Idaho are still materially below normal, the situation is by no means so serious as has been reported. Also those states have had refreshing showers since the Weather Bureau data was compiled on May 31st.

At only a few points in the range area is the supply of feed on the summer ranges seriously threatened, and in these a few summer showers will permit the turning off of the usual proportion of lambs in condition for slaughter. Without the expected summer rains the fall range will be somewhat short and next spring's feed may be injured. However, in those areas that have not been heavily grazed, the spring feed is still in really good condition.

The season may turn out to be one of those testing periods which show the wisdom of understocking in normal times and protecting the range for a reserve supply of feed in the unusual seasons.

Hay Prices:

Reports from hay-growing sections in some of the range territory indicate

a probable shortage as a combined result of scarcity of water and damage to alfalfa by the weevil. Stockmen will not complain if the market accords farmers a somewhat more remunerative price for hay, but there are no grounds for anticipation of extreme values.

Sagebrush:

Mr. Bennion's contribution to this issue doubtless will cause some comment and discussion as to the amount of sagebrush found upon the Western ranges by the early settlers. It appears certain that the early-day ranges contained more of grass and less of sagebrush than is common today. Where the sagebrush has taken full possession and grown very rank, its removal to permit the return of grasses is doubtless desirable. In other cases the allowance of a season or two without any grazing probably will secure the return of a useful stand of grass.

Any undertaking to improve the range is based upon ability to control it, and Western stockmen have as yet been unable to produce a Western plan or policy adequate for the protection and improvement of the range forage upon which their business depends.

A Western Land Policy:

It is readily and cheerfully admitted that the wise measures employed for the protection of grazing upon national forests have been a valuable boon to Western livestock interests. The points still at issue with Forest Service officials, though important, are really minor ones, and doubtless will be adjusted satisfactorily.

In connection with the grazing on public domain, however, the condition is still unsatisfactory and growing worse. Settlement has not only been checked but many of the unfortunate

comers have lost heavily and been injured as a result of the encouragement to homesteading held out to them by the Government.

Security for the future demands a settled policy as to land settlements, grazing on the public domain, and Forest Service policies as affecting the livestock industry at some points. A national policy should have been established many years ago. The West has suffered because such was not done. However, the Western states are today sufficiently strong and influential to secure what is best for their country. It remains for all of the interests of the Western states, including those of live stock, to provide some means for developing a land policy which can have the united support of the West. With differences composed at home, and a constructive plan brought forward that is fair to all and based on sound economic ideas, approval by Congress would be certain. Only when business and land use are proceeding on sound economic lines can we have the better social conditions so much talked of in 1905 and which the school of Mr. Pinchot sought to develop without regard to business or economics.

Wool:

Quietness and inaction are reported from Summer Street. Whether this attitude of the manufacturers is forced on them by the condition of their business, whether it is an over discount of what possibly may happen next fall, or whether it is calculated to hold down prices on the domestic clip can be judged best later on.

Since President Hagenbarth's review of the situation was written, many Western representatives of dealers have reported themselves as "out of the market," or willing only to "wire the house" as to prices, which doubtless is calculated to mean consignment business or bargain figures. That lower figures are not called for under present conditions and prospects is clearly shown in Mr. Hagenbarth's presentation. If it should appear that the wool merchants wish to operate partly on speculation and partly on consignment, then growers can well

consider going the whole route and emulating Australian and New Zealand growers by selling wholly on consignment.

TARIFFS AND PARTIES

This month's events should show the extent of effective development, in recent years, of pro-tariff sentiment. There can be no debate as to the desirability of a non-partisan, permanent national policy in regard to the basis of admitting foreign materials to American markets. There are grounds for the hope that a majority in each of the political parties may come to agreement on this question.

The best prospect for getting the tariff out of politics seems to lie in getting it into both parties. That alone would remove most of the uncertainty in business that has come to be expected in years of presidential elections. The quadrennial possibility or probability of a change of tariff policy has done even more to injure business in particular commodities directly affected by the tariff, and business in general, than have the actual changes made in the revenue laws.

The real object of the protective tariff, as distinguished from revenue tariffs, is (1) to secure commercial and military independence in materials or articles that can be produced here economically and not actually meeting present requirements, and (2) to permit American industries to sell in American markets at prices that allow to all workers compensation sufficient to maintain a standard of living consistent with the ideals of American Democracy.

Direct benefit to the producers of any material is not even the third consideration in the principle of protective tariffs. Unfortunately, this fact has been lost sight of in recent discussions of the relation of relief legislation to the tariff. Confusion as to the true principles and objectives of levying import duties is to be deplored. It may, however, result in clear thinking along such lines and in the end yield valuable educational results.

Seekers for non-partisan treatment of the tariff can find a good deal of encouragement in recent tendencies and events. Many persons accustomed to voting with the party that in recent times has elected to oppose protection, are openly advocating that their party should return to its original policy of according preference to home industry. At some happy time when the terms, "Republican" and "Democrat" mean more than they do today, or when other issues determine the line of party cleavage, then the two parties' platforms, professions, and performance in respect to tariff may come close together.

Evidences of clearer and more independent thinking on this subject are appearing. One of these is found in figures reporting the results of one of the popular attempts to poll a representative section of the American electorate. This particular poll, conducted from New York by The Outlook but extending into all states, included the question, "Should the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Law be Continued?" The result was reported as follows, the figures representing the percentage in each class:

	Yes	No.
Republican Men	51	19
Republican Women	37	13
Democratic Men	19	45
Democratic Women	22	33
Independent Men	33	28
Independent Women	28	21

In the Democratic and Independent groups, the women are more favorable than the men toward the present tariff law, which fairly can be attributed to the exercise of good judgment which affords food for thought for politicians as well as sheepmen.

THE ALEUTIAN LIVE STOCK CO.

As a reply to several inquiries recently received at the office of the National Wool Growers Association, President Hagenbarth states that since April of last year he has had no connection whatever with the Aleutian Islands Sheep Company.

The Wool Outlook

By F. J. HAGENBARTH

The 1924 wool season has developed one of the surprises that seem to be the rule rather than the exception. This surprise is a disappointing one. I shall attempt to explain in part its cause and to discuss its meaning and what it suggests for the future to studious and progressive-minded wool growers.

Neither the National Wool Growers Association nor its official publication, the Wool Grower, wishes or attempts to dictate or direct the business affairs of any wool grower. It is the policy of the officers to publish the facts bearing upon matters such as the value of wool, and to leave individuals to draw their own conclusions and determine their own actions. It is also the duty of the officers to discuss and inform growers as to methods and improved practices that are economically sound and which changing conditions show must be employed to keep the wool-growing industry abreast of the times and in a sound economic condition.

Producer Needs Economical Distribution

Loyalty to the best interests of the business renders it incumbent upon association officers to advocate and advance the practice of orderly marketing of wool. While at times in the past the grower has prospered under a plan or style of selling that cannot be called a system, he has now reached the point where he must exert himself to secure as much as possible of the dollar paid for his clip by those who put it into consumptive use. All necessary service performed between the ranch and the mill must be paid for without stint or complaint. But the depressing of markets by general heavy selling and forcing out of producers' hands at one part of the year an amount of wool which must go into mill use over a period of twelve months is an economic error. The fact that some of us have survived the past when most of us committed this error means nothing at all for the future. All

lines of agriculture are being forced to take over a part of the machinery of distribution in order to get their products to the consumer at a price which will encourage consumption and also insure a living profit in production. If the wool growers will not or cannot change and progress in harmony with this economic evolution, they can only expect to draw their sustenance as does the suckling porker that connects with the last station on the line of supply. Developments of this year's wool business illustrate clearly the cost to growers of the disorderly or dumping method of marketing.

The 1924 Wool Season

During a part of last year our wools brought prices that represented the landed value of equivalent foreign-grown wools with the tariff added. The trade, however, purchased cautiously and in small amounts. All foreign markets were firm or rising, but in the early part of this year American trade slackened and in April there was some lowering of trading figures. The wool merchants report that the mill buyers are finding slow sale for their fabrics at prices representing the cost of raw wool and the labor and overhead expense of cloth making. Of course, there are many times more cents worth of labor in a yard of cloth than of wool. And the mill employees are in a position to say what their wages will be. In January the average hourly earnings of all American wool manufacturing employees were 2.84 times what they were in July, 1914. This was a drop from 3.2 times the 1914 rate, which was reached in June, 1920. By August, 1922, wages were 2.49 times the pre-war rate. This was the low point since 1920, and they again rose to 2.89 in September, 1923, having receded to 2.84 in the first month of this year.

Clothing merchants reported slow sales, especially in men's wear and demanded lower-priced garments. The garment makers called for cheaper cloth. The cloth maker found that

little was to be gained by looking for cheaper labor and he has therefore placed an extra emphasis on his demand for cheaper wool and the growers apparently have acquiesced, notwithstanding the fact that at no single point have they been able to lessen their expenses.

During this period of need of adjustment between the manufacturing and clothing trades, foreign wool markets have remained steady, but American markets have fallen until but a very small part of the import duty appears in present prices. Good Australian 64's combing wool is now quoted in bond at Boston at \$1.20 per clean pound, which, with 31 cents duty added, is \$1.50. Territory wools of similar grade (fine staple) ordinarily sell for about five cents less per scoured pound. This would make them worth, by comparison with foreign wools, \$1.46. But the highest Boston price for Territory fine staple today is \$1.32.

Consumption and Supply

In the face of even the present rate of consumption and of the level of foreign markets, it is plain that current Boston prices cannot continue. They will continue, however, as long as growers, either through choice or force of circumstances, continue to dispose of their clips at the prices being quoted.

Although the American market may temporarily be forced down, it cannot remain so for any considerable period if foreign markets continue strong and if our domestic consumption continues at a volume even sufficient to use up what wools we grow. Consumption is not in nearly such a bad way as is sometimes represented. During the first four months of this year 582 manufacturers used up 196,470,000 pounds of wool. This, according to the Department of Commerce, was about 16 per cent less than the same mills used in the first four months of 1923. Increasing this report of consumption sufficiently to allow for some 65 mills not making reports to the Govern-

ment, the consumption for four months of this year can safely be placed at 220,000,000 pounds, which, at the same rate, would mean 660,000,000 pounds for 1924. The Government March 31st report of all wools, tops, and noils on hand or en route to the United States, shows a total of 371,158,000 pounds. Again making allowance for 16 dealers and 26 manufacturers who do not render reports of their stocks, we may safely place the actual wool stock of March 31st, at not to exceed 410,000,000 pounds. Estimating the 1924 American clip at 275,000,000 pounds, gives us a visible supply without further imports of 685,000,000 pounds. Even at the rate of consumption that has been reported for the first four months of 1924 this supply of wool would have entirely disappeared by April of 1925. Without further imports the lofts would be entirely bare instead of having around 400,000,000 pounds, as on March 31st of this year. On September 30, 1920, the wools held in storage in the United States amounted to 651,000,000 pounds.

World Supplies and Demand

The statistics of the world situation are not less striking when considered from the standpoint of world conditions. In 1920 the British and Australian Wool Realization Association had on hand nearly 1,000,000,000 pounds of wool. The United States Government had one-half that amount and production was at its high point in the principal producing countries. Notwithstanding this the last five years have seen a consumption of the total accumulations and along with it the full amount grown during that time.

The statement quoted below has the same significance and suggestion as when it was made last fall by Francis A. Keating, chairman of the Australian Pastoral Company:

"In face of the figures I have given you, for which I am mainly indebted to the minute and careful inquiries of Sir Arthur Goldfinch, it is not easy to see how a growing deficiency in the world's wool supplies, as compared with the world's need of wool, can

possibly be avoided, and it seems as if before very long wool might afford an interesting demonstration of the truth of the Malthusian theory that the world's supply of natural products necessary to man will fail to keep pace with the growth of its population. The only serious competitor with wool for clothing purposes is cotton, and the tendency of cotton also at present is towards diminishing quantity and higher prices, while among the Western nations it is very doubtful whether, where wool is at all obtainable, cotton will ever take its place or displace the preference of wool, which is based both on custom and hygiene. We may therefore before very long see remarkable development in the wool market, and a rise to prices considerably above even the present level, so that, unless some unforeseen circumstances should arise to falsify the inferences to be drawn from the statistical situation, we may look forward with confidence to high prices for all the wool we produce for many years to come."

In December the recognized authority of the Boston wool trade, Mr. Albert Elliott of Jeremiah Williams and Company, in addressing the American Association of Wool and Worsted Manufacturers, said:

"Unless something now unforeseen happens to throw the world into such a state of political and financial confusion that the business of the world so demoralized that the prices of all commodities decline, I can see nothing in the present wool situation to warrant you in hoping for any materially lower wool prices than prevail today."

At the time Mr. Elliott addressed the manufacturers, fine staple Territory wool was quoted in Boston at \$1.35 per scoured pound; French combing at \$1.25, and three-eighths at \$1.05. These are almost the same prices quoted today. The grower is receiving less than was paid in the West in the early part of last year, but the prices prevailing at that time have been shown to be due in some part to a very rare occurrence, namely: miscalculation on the part of the wool trade. Boston, however, has not yet

recovered from the reaction which followed that condition. The unforeseen developments to which Mr. Elliott referred as the only cause of lower prices have not taken place. The foreign markets are strong, American visible supply is low and it would seem inevitable that within the present year American manufacturers must resort to imported supplies and at that time be paying for available domestic wools the equivalent foreign price plus the tariff.

Tariff Must be Maintained

The fact that the present peculiar and temporary condition of the American market is preventing growers from receiving the full benefit of the duty in no way argues against the effectiveness of the tariff law. The continued effectiveness of the tariff, coupled with normal consumption in the United States, must inevitably bring American prices to a point that represents a combination of the foreign values and the import duty. Contrary to claims that have been made, there is no possibility that foreign clothing wools are being brought into the United States without the payment of duty. The Fordney-McCumber tariff provisions are operating smoothly and effectively and must be maintained.

Wool growers and other agricultural producers cannot fairly expect to continue to receive the benefits of a protective tariff upon the commodities they produce without allowing other industries similar and equal protection. We cannot expect to sell in a protected market and buy in a free-trade market. Tariffs upon manufactured and agricultural products are designed to insure continuation of protection in the United States and to protect all classes of producers against the effects of prices which represent the low-cost production in foreign lands where standards of living are much lower than they are in this country. Wool growers must continue to be protectionists, but a fair and liberal attitude will accord to the consumers of their product and to their fellows the benefits of a similar national policy.

Some Famous Rambouillet Rams

By PROFESSOR W. G. KAMMLADE, University of Illinois

II. Majestic 71350 (F. S. King Co., 1308)

Majestic, F. S. King Co. 1308, was the champion B-type Rambouillet ram at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, in 1915. He was described as "a ram of great scale and wonderful fleece qualities." He was two years old at that time and was after that used in the King Brothers' flock until his death. He was a sire of note as well as a prize winner. Many of his get were prominent in the show rings of the country, among them being Majestic's Best, F. S. K. Co. 5743, the champion ram at the 1922 International. Majestic Jr., 97245, another son of Majestic, won the championship at Chicago in 1919.

Majestic was of the best pure Von

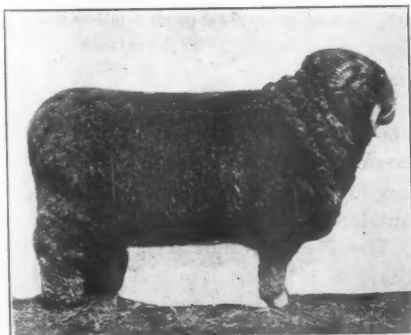
Homeyer blood lines. The concentration of the blood of the best of the early sires brought to this country is a feature of his pedigree. In the last generation of the tabulated pedigree given herewith there are a number of famous rams of an earlier period in Rambouillet history. Atlantic 39 was used by W. G. Markham of Avon, New York, and also by John P. Ray, Hemlock Lake, New York. Mr. Markham, as most Rambouillet breeders know, was very instrumental in getting the breed established in America. Through his close association with Von Homeyer, Europe's foremost breeder, he was able to perform this task in a way which attracted the attention of many sheepmen. John P. Ray was associated with Markham and from

these flocks the blood of Atlantic 39 exerted a great influence on early breed building in the United States.

In the same generation as Atlantic 39 there appears the ram Christian 310-7, also used by Markham. The noted flocks of A. A. Bates, Irwin, Ohio, and P. A. Riegler, Arlington, Ohio, were rich in Christian blood. Rambouillets of this "religious blood" went into most flocks in America. Moreover, Christian 310 is the sire of M. & P. 53 and Ray R. 8, the sire and dam of Ray R-16, a ram used very extensively in the famous flock of F. E. Eager. It should be pointed out here too that Christian 310 is found also in the pedigree of Seely 7800, whose pedigree was presented last month.

Attention is called to another ram in the fourth and fifth generations of ancestors in Majestic's pedigree. That ram is Bernardin 370-1. Bernardin is the sire of Orchard Lake, Wyckoff 850,

Sire Laramie Boy 52087 F. S. K. 239 Bred by F. S. K. Co.	"Beaconsfield" Wyckoff 76-2-38385 Bred by Wyckoff	"Orchard Lake" Wyckoff 850-13402 "Lila" Wyckoff 816-10310	Bernardin 370-1-961 Marie Lowe Wyckoff 6-952	Von Homeyer 692-5 Von Homeyer 370-1 Von Homeyer 692-5 Von Homeyer 66-4 Von Homeyer 692-5 Von Homeyer 370-1 Von Homeyer 692-5 Von Homeyer 66-4 M&P 53-13420 Ray R3-13415 E. Higby 31-962 Janette 965
Dam Wyckoff 57549 Bred by Thos. Wyckoff	A. E. Green 532 -23644 Bred by A. E. Green	A. E. Green 410 -14639 A. E. Green 417 -14646	Ray R16-13437 F. E. Eager 457-3994 Ray R24-13440 Henry Higby 308-7098	Atlantic 39-13422 Ray R1-13406 Bernardin 370-1-961 Henry Higby 198-1343 Ray R14-13436 Ray R4-13411 V. Homeyer 3-6 Bonicke 514-1580 Christian 310-7-2937 Family Napoleon 560-2-2937 Baron M&R 15-13416 Ray R3-13410 Burth 506-3-1577 M&P 40-13425
Majestic 71350 F. S. K. 1308 Dropped January 1913 Bred by F. S. King Bros. Co.	A. A. Wood & Son 231-44837 Bred by A. A. Wood	A. A. W. & Son 20 -17519 Ray R20- -13426	Ray R35-13442 Ray R3-13410 M&P 53-13420 Ray R9-13417	M&P 27-13429 Lady Wyckoff Wyckoff 1000-34671
	Wyckoff 238-2 -47752 Bred by Thos. Wyckoff	Ray's Commander Wyckoff 222-37853 Wyckoff 1029-24247	"Orchard Lake" Wyckoff 850-13402 Wyckoff 816-10310	"Orchard Lake" Wyckoff 850-13402 Bernardin 370-1-961 Marie Lowe Bernardin 370-1-961 Marie Lowe



Majestic 71350



Laramie Boy 52087



Beaconsfield 38385

and Wyckoff 816 and of Higby 308. It will be noted too that Orchard Lake and Wyckoff 816 have the same dam as well as the same sire. Marie Lowe, Wyckoff 6, was among the winners at the World's Fair in Chicago thirty years ago. Bernardin, who was perhaps the greatest sire used in the Wyckoff flock, was a favorite of Von Homeyer. Wyckoff used Bernardin extensively and as long as practicable and concentrated his blood. He was then transferred to L. B. Townsend, Ionia, Michigan. Townsend was prominent in the affairs of the Rambouillet Association and one of the leading early breeders in this country.

It is a matter of history that Thomas Wyckoff made the first importation of Von Homeyer Rambouillets into Michigan as the representative of a syndicate of breeders composed of L. B. Townsend, Frank E. Eager, Henry Grinnell, W. Meade and himself. He was the chosen commissioner of these breeders who for years were among the most noted breeders of Rambouillets in America. Mr. Wyckoff brought home from the Von Homeyer flock a number of the most famous rams and ewes of that time, whose off-spring, produced in his own flock and the flocks of his associates, constituted the solid foundation of most of the pure Von Homeyer collections in Michigan, including those of C. E. Lockwood, A. E. Green, E. M. Moore and L. Breisacher. The Von Homeyer blood in the holdings of F. S. King Brothers Company, R. A. Jackson and Butterfield Live Stock Company was drawn largely from the Wyckoff flock and others listed above.

Thomas Wyckoff was undoubtedly one of the greatest and most constructive breeders of Rambouillets in America, for he early became identified with the breed and for many years devoted his talents to Rambouillet improvement. In fact his achievements distinguished him as one of the greatest sheep breeders of the world. It was long recognized that the Wyckoff Rambouillets contained the elements of real greatness. He believed that properly used inbreeding and line

breeding were powerful instruments for fixing the type desired. When a prominent breeder near his home imported a Steiger ram to use on Von Homeyer ewes, Mr. Wyckoff admitted the ram was a great individual but stated that he did not like to see line breeding in the flock discontinued. His part in the making of Majestic commends itself to thoughtful consideration by many breeders at present. His methods of breeding and attention to ancestors in selecting sires and dams are not obsolete things to be cast aside by present-day breeders.

And here let us quote a great contemporary of Wyckoff in regard to the selection of sires and dams. "Be careful that their ancestors, as far back as it is possible to trace, possess the same qualities and type you wish to produce. This is important for by so doing you will to some extent avoid variations in the offspring. Natural ways are always the same and if there are different forms and types in the ancestors they will reappear in the offspring. It will never do to use a ram because he is a good individual and not supported by a satisfactory pedigree. If his blood-lines are defective you may be certain that the defects will appear in his produce."

Beaconsfield, the grandsire of Majestic, was produced by breeding full brother and sister sired by Bernardin and out of Marie Lowe. Beaconsfield, bred by Wyckoff, and used by him and later purchased by King Brothers, was a great sire and is said never to have been defeated in the show ring. His size was notable as he weighed over 325 pounds. He is a good example of the great results which may be secured by judicious and careful inbreeding. Notice in the pedigree of Majestic given herewith that Orchard Lake and Lila, sire and dam of Beaconsfield, are also the sire and dam of Wyckoff 1029, one of the great grand dams of Majestic. Ray's Commander, a great grand sire of Majestic, also carried the blood of Orchard Lake. Orchard Lake was one of the greatest sons of Bernardin as he was the sire of a number of great rams in the

Wyckoff flock in addition to Beaconsfield, among them being Oregon, Wyckoff 10-2—30488, and Commander, Wyckoff 75-2—30497.

Laramie Boy weighed 265 pounds when two years old. He was champion ram at the International at Chicago in 1910 and 1911, and at the National Wool Growers Association meeting at Omaha in 1912, in addition to being champion at many state fairs during the same years. Wyoming Boy, F. S. King Co. 196, another son of Beaconsfield, was also a noted winner and sire in the King Brothers flock.

The reader will note that A. A. Wood & Son 20 had a part in the production of Majestic. Wood 20 was also a great grand sire of J. H. Seely 7800 whose pedigree was presented last month. Great individual rams and ewes that are great as breeders are practically always found to have in them the blood of great ancestors. Greatness preceded Majestic. This was the best possible assurance that greatness would follow him. His record as a sire proves that this was true.

ST. JOSEPH COMMISSION HOUSE PLEADS GUILTY

A plea of guilty was entered by the St. Joseph office of the Nebraska State Co-operative and Educational Union on twenty charges filed by the U. S. Packers and Stockyards Administration.

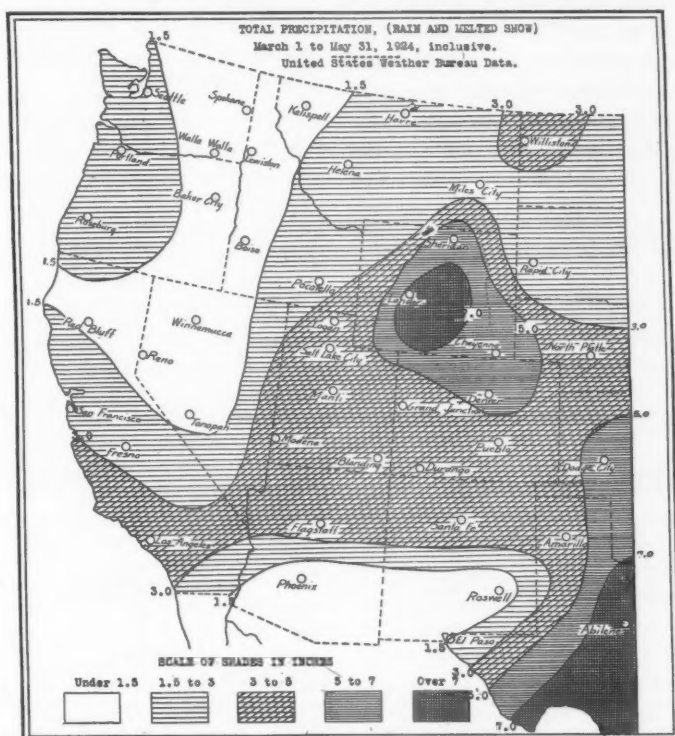
Most of the charges were for rendering accounts of sales of hogs for less than the actual weights and for over charges on sales expenses. It was also admitted that refunds of profits had improperly been made to shippers who were not members of the organization.

One of the admitted irregularities consisted of the sale of 45 sheep to the commission house's own salesmen who resold them at a profit of \$1.50 per hundred.

The P-S-Y Administration has filed charges of irregular dealings against both independent concerns and exchange members at other markets.

Around the Range Country

THE RAINFALL IN THE RANGE COUNTRY



Areas of High and Low Rainfall Since March 1st

Record of Rainfall at Various Points

Precipitation on the Western live-stock ranges during March, April and May, 1924, with departures from normal for three and six months periods.

Station	Excess or Deficiency		
	Total for 3 mos.	3 mos.	last 6 mos.
WASHINGTON—			
Seattle	2.23	—5.00	—1.30
Spokane	0.54	—3.88	—3.39
Walla Walla	0.75	—4.67	—4.88
OREGON—			
Portland	2.76	—7.15	—5.91
Roseburg	2.89	—5.62	—
Baker City	1.20	—2.91	—4.05
CALIFORNIA—			
Red Bluff	1.42	—5.51	—9.45
San Francisco	2.26	—3.51	—4.40
Los Angeles	4.85	+0.24	—2.81
NEVADA—			
Winnemucca	1.08	—1.78	—1.79
Reno	1.14	—0.89	—1.02
Tonopah	1.40	—	—
ARIZONA—			
Phoenix	1.22	+0.27	—1.16
Flagstaff	4.21	—0.76	—2.35
NEW MEXICO—			
Santa Fe	3.23	+0.53	—0.89
Roswell	1.04	—1.68	—0.76

TEXAS—

Amarillo	3.17	—2.87	—3.37
Abilene	10.24	+2.86	+5.71
El Paso	0.73	—0.23	+0.42

MONTANA—

Helena	2.39	—1.44	—1.88
Kalispell	1.14	—3.03	—4.42
Havre	2.77	—0.81	—0.63
Miles City	2.41	—1.75	—2.23
Williston, N. Dak. ..	3.07	—1.10	—

IDAHO—

Lewiston	0.58	—3.46	—4.21
Pocatello	2.30	—3.67	—2.64
Boise	0.89	—3.02	—4.49

UTAH—

Logan	3.43	—2.42	—0.99
Salt Lake City	4.27	—1.94	—0.83
Modena	3.76	+0.80	+1.25
Blanding	1.71	—1.41	—3.71

WYOMING—

Yellowstone	2.59	—2.98	—4.82
Sheridan	5.38	—0.25	—0.08
Lander	9.95	+2.99	+2.54
Cheyenne	6.70	+1.47	+1.27
Rapid City, S. D. ..	2.50	—3.76	—4.33
No. Platte, Nebr. ..	4.39	—1.69	—2.78

COLORADO—

Denver	5.51	—0.20	—0.86
Pueblo	3.45	—0.52	—1.04
Grand Junction	3.50	+1.11	+1.15
Dodge City	5.74	—0.35	—2.03

RANGE CONDITIONS ON MAY 31

By J. Cecil Alter

An abnormally dry winter and an increasingly droughty spring have occurred over the Western range states generally, the month of March alone bringing precipitation above the normal in all states except Washington, Oregon, Idaho and northern California. A few scattered sections had ample precipitation in certain other months, but the range moisture supply is very deficient in practically all parts of all states, except only limited high altitude areas. Live stock have mostly done fairly well, however, despite the greatly deteriorated range, losses having been inconsequential except in extreme northwestern Arizona, where winter and spring cattle losses were heavy. Excellent sheep shearing and lambing weather has prevailed in practically all districts.

Droughty weather has persisted in Utah, and the range has been only fair at lower and intermediate levels, though a temporary improvement came with rains near the end of May; live stock have done well as a rule, except only in the extreme southwest portion. Nevada conditions are very similar to those in Utah, except that the need for rain is somewhat greater; good shearing and lambing weather was reported. Local showers have benefited some of the Idaho range, but prolonged conditions of drought have depreciated the range generally, though live stock have not suffered seriously.

Copious rains are needed in Montana though beneficial showers occurred in many sections toward the end of May; live stock have done rather well as a rule. Range growth in Wyoming has been slow, and beneficial showers provided moisture in many places, but rain has become rather badly needed over extensive areas; live stock have done fairly well.

A backward season in Colorado has been attended by deficient rains on the

range, though the need for rain is not acute over very extensive areas; conditions have been favorable for lambing. Weather conditions have favored the western Texas range and live stock are doing fairly well; rain is needed only locally. The New Mexico range is mostly fair to good, but needs a good rain generally; live stock are fair, only, though making some improvement. Deficient precipitation in Arizona has not yet seriously affected the range and live stock remain very good, though rain will be needed soon.

Droughty weather in California forced live stock into the mountains at an early date, as the valley and

foothill ranges were very dry and short, and water for live stock was much less plentiful than usual; most animals remain in fair condition. A late spring occurred in Oregon, though for want of moisture most flocks and herds went early to the mountain ranges; the valley and foothill ranges are short, though the mountain grasses and other forage are very good; live stock have held up very well, though rain is greatly needed in all sections. Pastures are very short and poor in eastern Washington, due to the drought, though live stock have continued to date in fairly good condition.

them for fall delivery at 9¾ cents a pound. Thirty-five cents has been offered for wool here, but I have not sold mine yet. Shearing is being done at 12½ cents with board. Herders are getting \$75. Crawford Hoxie.

New Pollock, Idaho.

UTAH

May was a fine month for shearing and lambing, and feed on the higher ranges is promising, although the lower areas are a little dry.

A good many lambs have been contracted for fall delivery at 9 and 10 cents. We had a good crop this year.

Wool shrinking 70 per cent has been sold here at 39½ cents.

The shearing rate this year is 10 cents with board. Herders are getting \$60 to \$75 per month.

Loa, Utah. G. W. Okerlund.

WYOMING

April and the first two weeks of May have been cold and stormy and now rain is needed to insure sufficient feed for the sheep. Lambing has just started (May 19th), but contracts for fall deliveries of lambs have been made at 10½ and 11 cents. Up to this time only a few clips of wool have been contracted and this was done during February and March at 40 and 42 cents. The shrinkage of these wools is estimated at about 65 per cent.

Herders are getting \$75 a month.

The price of grazing lands varies according to their location here, and I have not heard of any transfers. They are assessed at \$3.50 to \$4.50 an acre.

Martin T. Baskett.

Shoshoni, Wyo.

* * *

Additional letters appear on pages following.

PICTURES WANTED

The Wool Grower greatly appreciates the news letters from its readers; it would also like to receive some good clear pictures pertaining to the sheep industry.

What Sheepmen Are Saying

CALIFORNIA

I have been very much interested in your magazine, especially in "Around the Range Country." It certainly gives one an idea of doings in other parts of the country. Although I just own a small flock, I try and keep in touch with the larger owners.

Bucks are turned into the bands here about the middle of June, which brings lambs early for the Easter market, and also has them turned off before the fox tail and needle grass get so bad that they spoil the sale. Nearly all of the lambs have been sold now and have brought good prices. The first brought 13 and 14 cents per pound in the camp corral, from which they were hauled in trucks to slaughter points. The present price is around 10 cents.

Dry warm days, cool nights and foggy mornings have made up May weather. There is good feed for the sheep, however. No large clips of wool have been sold here, but the price is holding between 15 and 30 cents. The shearing rate is 9 cents, which includes board. Herders get \$75 a month.

The price of range land here varies. Subdividing companies are paying a good price and expect to sell, and in some cases, are selling for a much

larger one, so that \$20 land today may be \$100 land tomorrow.

Perris, Calif. H. L. Langdon.

COLORADO

Telluride

May weather was good and the prospects for feed are excellent. No wool and lambs have been contracted here. The lamb yield was a 100-per cent one.

C. W. Waggoner.

* * *

Mirage

Lambing is just in progress here, but the crop promises to be a good one, about 90 to 100 per cent. The past few weeks have brought very good growing and also fine lambing weather. Green feed is about fifteen days earlier than usual. No wool has been contracted yet, but all of the lambs have been, at from 10 to 11½ cents a pound.

Grazing land brings from \$20 to \$50 a quarter, and is assessed at \$1.50 an acre.

IDAHO

It has been hot and dry here and the prospects for feed are not very good. We have had a good yield of lambs, however, and have contracted

Re-Grassing the Range

The Original Condition of Western Lands—Grass Versus Sagebrush—Practical Range Control Methods

By GLENN BENNION

An important error of historians regarding the winning of the West is that the pioneers settled sagebrush deserts. They didn't. There was very little sagebrush in the West when the first whites came to it. Sagebrush came when the wasteful, destructive methods of range exploitation, developed as a result of the Government's indefensible free-range policy, destroyed the grass, thus permitting those forms of vegetation that stock cannot eat to take the place of the grass.

The historian's statement that the early pioneers redeemed sagebrush deserts grows out of a desire to emphasize the difficulties overcome by these stalwart men and women. But it isn't necessary. The pioneers overcame plenty of obstacles to cover themselves with glory without adding the sagebrush. The people who did have real sagebrush to deal with were the dry farmers who came a half century later to reclaim the bench lands made into sagebrush deserts by the flocks and herds of the first pioneers.

Range Feed of Early Days

In this matter of sagebrush, I can only speak for Utah, but assume that other Western states with similar climatic conditions and range practices have had similar experiences with sagebrush. I have often heard the testimony of old-time residents of Box elder, Tooele, Juab and Millard Counties to the effect that when they first came there the native grass occupied the bench lands so exclusively and grew so abundantly that it was frequently cut and stacked up for hay. Cattle were never fed hay in winter in those days, and yet it was a common practice to dispose of the year's crop of beeves in February. The first Utah pioneers everywhere settled meadow bottom lands or grassy bench lands. I have yet to hear of any locality in Utah where the first whites encountered such growths of sage as one can now see in any uncultivated

district of sufficient rainfall to grow sagebrush.

I regard this point of very considerable importance, for it proves that it is not necessary to take the sagebrush for granted. It proves that not sagebrush, but the native forage plants are the natural vegetative covering for the arid ranges of the West, and that conditions obtaining before the whites came with their short-sighted, selfish methods of range exploitation can be made to return again by the application of scientific methods to range practice.

The potential forage productiveness of even the driest ranges may be shown by a number of historical instances of what was done on those ranges in early days: In Rush and Skull Valleys in 1870, upwards of 25,000 cattle and horses were summered and wintered where now less than one-tenth that number are summered, being fed on ranches in the winter. A herd of 400 steers, used in summer for freighting between Salt Lake and St. Joseph, Missouri, before the transcontinental railroad was completed in 1869, was wintered regularly in the southwest corner of Rush Valley—then a wonderful pasture of tall blue-stem and bunch grass, but for the past forty years a dense sagebrush patch. In the gold days of California Major Howard Egan made a practice of buying beeves on the plains east of the Rockies, where they could be bought for \$10 a head, and trailing them to the Pacific coast, sold them in hungry mining camps for \$100 a head. These beeves were trailed across the Utah and Nevada deserts in winter to avoid the summer's heat and lack of water. The feed then was so good along the Egan Trail that when the steers arrived in California they were ready to be butchered! Along that same trail now you couldn't pasture a lizard.

Killing the Grass

The first flockmasters who brought live stock to the arid ranges of the

West came from humid sections where grass could be pastured close during all the grazing season without serious injury to it for the reason that, however short, the stems always remained green throughout the summer, and therefore were continually manufacturing food to sustain life in the roots. These men noticed that while the desert perennial grasses grew only a few weeks in the spring, the stems standing yellow throughout the rest of the year, they possessed the remarkable quality of curing on the stem, being nearly as nutritious in January as in June. Rangemen, therefore, did not hesitate to cover the dry ranges with great herds of stock, leaving them on the grass all the year round.

These ranges could not long stand this practice of unlimited grazing, however, for the reason that during their short growing season in spring and early summer, the desert grasses must keep a maximum spread of green-leaf surface to the sun in order to manufacture sufficient food to keep the roots alive and to resist drouth and frost when the stems stand yellow and dead. If the stems are bitten off successively during May and June, the roots soon die and some other form of vegetation, which in most cases is sagebrush, will take its place.

The destruction of one section of range through overgrazing did not teach livestock men better grazing methods. When the grass of one valley was killed out, they simply moved flocks into another valley. This practice went on until finally all the ranges where stock could be wintered and summered without moving were killed out, and the present practice began of summering flocks in the high mountains where greater humidity keeps the grass green during the snowless months, and feeding hay throughout the winter, or wintering out on the deserts where lack of water prevents grazing in summer.

With Uncle Sam's free range policy



Scenes in the Bennion pasture which was burned in 1909. The sagebrush and cedars shown in the picture to the left are outside the pasture on land continually overgrazed. The right-hand picture shows the stand of grass in May of this year, which the owner considers fully equal to virgin range. Fifteen years ago this pasture was entirely covered by heavy sagebrush without any grass as a result of overgrazing.

in practice there could be no thought of range conservation. Under it the only possible system the individual grazer could follow was that of beating the other fellow to the best grass. If any patriotic, farseeing range man endeavored to practice range-conserving methods, he broke himself trying it, and the only ones benefited by his self-sacrifice were rival stockmen. The free-range policy thus put a premium on the destructive voracity of range hogs and penalized any efforts at range conservation.

Bringing Back the Grass

The damage of destructive range methods and land policies has been done—what of the future? The free-range policy still obtains on the remaining public lands of the Western states. On these areas the same system of range exploitation is employed as in 1860, being only less destructive now than formerly for the reason that there is now vastly less to be destroyed. The gradual process of killing out the more nutritious forms of vegetation and their replacement by those of less nutrition and less palatable tastes is going on now just the same as ever.

It may not be possible at this late date to put into practice any system of range management that will bring back the arid ranges to the condition of forage productiveness they possessed before the exploiting hand of the white man ravaged them, but a great deal can be accomplished in that direction. Who has not noticed the remarkable growth of native grass in unplowed corners of well-fenced dry farms?

Believing that the native forage plants of the arid West are better adapted to its uncultivated soils and climate than any other kind of vegetation, and therefore able to survive in competition with other growths if allowed to grow undisturbed during May and June, my father has carried out some very interesting experiments in regrassing on his ranch in the southeastern corner of Rush Valley. He has seen the whole process of the killing out of the native grass by overgrazing and its replacement with sagebrush, and has now succeeded in bringing back a number of sections, formerly producing nothing but sagebrush, to a grassy condition approximating the forage productiveness of the region when he first saw it in the '60s.

This has been accomplished simply by burning the sage during seasons of drouth and hot winds, and then preventing stock from grazing the burnt lands during the growing season. The sage roots are killed by the fire, whereas most of the grass roots are not injured by it. Thus, the scattering bunches of native grass, suddenly freed from competition with the sage, are allowed to grow to maturity and produce seed, which they do abundantly. With a few years' protection the whole burnt land goes back to a sod of bluestem and bunch grass, and the sage has no chance to come back.

If, however, stock are permitted to graze the burnt lands at will, the grass cannot spread and first weeds and then sagebrush finally reclaim the burnt lands.

In districts where the soil and rainfall do not support a rank enough growth of sage to burn, corresponding increases in growths of nutritious forage plants are noted where the range is protected from stock during the short growing season of the desert.

As illustrating the practical results of such regrassing, 100 beeves and blooded stock were fattened during last summer, and then 300 head of range stock found ample pasturage, requiring no additional feeding, throughout fall, winter and spring on this land which would not have summered 50 head of cattle fifteen years ago. Each year of such grazing methods sees an improvement in the grass, particularly noticeable and gratifying in this year of drouth.

How Shall Grazing be Regulated?

The difficulty in the way of such individual methods of regrassing and range practice is that it requires private ownership of the land and the erection of costly fencing. The present high valuations on such range lands result in interest charges and tax assessments which, together with the cost of policing a bit of good grass in the midst of a free-range grazing district, make the undertaking extremely dangerous from an economical standpoint.

Experiments in regrassing, however, prove that if the whole problem of range management on the remaining public range were handled economically and on a large scale, its forage-producing capacity could be increased, in many cases, tenfold. On the face of it, it would seem to be clearly a mat-

ter for the Government to handle, as in the case of grazing control on the national forests.

But the practical range men would be apt to hesitate at the idea of Government supervision of desert ranges. for the Government has a habit of spending money wherever it does anything, and levying charges to cover those costs. Uncle Sam's swivel-chair artists come high. Detached from the profit end of business, they are apt to lose the economical perspective. The longer a public servant stays away from private business, the more it becomes the chief purpose of his official life to dig up more money from the public. All of which results in a steady and insistent pressure in the direction of increasing costs and charges which gets results. No system of range control on the desert requiring the spending of much money would be practicable.

Private ownership of the desert ranges, provided the land could be secured and taxed at a valuation consistent with productive capacity, might be made the means of affording a change of grazing methods from the present destructive competition for the best grass to scientific methods of grazing control which would bring our ravaged ranges back to their primitive condition of forage productiveness. But here again are seemingly insurmountable difficulties. For one thing, sheep must be moved considerable distances on the desert ranges according to the weather. Only a few places might be found where sheep could be safely kept throughout the fall, winter and spring season on a unit small enough to be consistent with the owner's capital.

A Stockman's Plan

The whole problem of range management on the remaining public range thus becomes a matter to which should be applied the best and most practical minds in the livestock industry. Not to presume membership in that class, but by way of suggestion, I offer the following method for consideration:

Let it be supposed that the sheepmen using the free ranges were organized in local units corresponding, prob-

ably, to the home towns of the owners. Then the desert winter ranges might be divided into large units, each unit to be leased at a low rental for a long period of years to an association, the control of the grazing resources to be in the hands of the officers of the association. If, for example, the Wool Growers Association of Podunkville could secure a lease for a period of twenty-five years on the Denuded mountains out in the Sheepberry desert, its members would at once become co-partners with the Government in the conservation and extension of that range's grazing resources, rather than trying to get it sheeped off as thoroughly as possible before the camp movers from Queechumpah could pull there.

Under the direction of the officers of the association adequate watering places could be developed with an assurance that the money and labor so spent would not be for the benefit of some outfit that had not contributed to the improvement. If it were seen that the bud sage, or any other forage, on certain areas was being killed out by overgrazing, sheep could be ordered held off those places for a sufficient length of time to insure the increased growth of that nutritious forage, with an assurance that some son-of-a-gun wouldn't pull there and skin off all the feed just as soon as the bud sage began to come back again.

Range hogs and trespassers could be dealt with according to the rules of the association, with the Government to back them up. Sheep could be held on areas of less valuable forage during the beginning of the growing season so as to permit the best feeds to grow undisturbed. This would permit the full utilization of such feeds as the June grass, which has the property of maturing during the moist, cool, spring months, and at the same time prevent the grazing off of the more valuable grasses and sages which mature later in the season.

Under the direction of association officials any grazing of the winter range during summer could be prevented.

NEVADA'S HOME RULE METHOD OF GAME PRESERVATION

About four years ago, a movement was started, principally by Eastern interests, looking to the withdrawal as a Federal game preserve for the protection and preservation of antelope, of a large range area situated in the section where the states of Nevada, Oregon and California corner.

Scare stories were continually being broadcasted as to great inroads on the antelope, the blame principally being laid at the door of sheepherders.

Live stock and, in fact, other interests in Nevada looked with considerable concern on this movement, knowing the harm which had come from the establishment of similar Federal preserves in neighboring states, through disregard of local needs and conditions. A study of the situation convinced us that in fairness to all interests concerned, some plan should be worked out of insuring adequate protection to the native wild life of Nevada and at the same time allowing for a reasonable use of the ranges for our live stock within the areas concerned.

At the time there was no State Game Association in Nevada. The State Live Stock Association therefore inaugurated a campaign looking to protection of the wild life of the state, but under state rather than Federal government control. As a final result of this campaign, our last state legislature adopted our present law, which provides for the designation of areas at the will of our governor for game protection and public recreation purposes, and provides penalties for infraction of the protective measures effective therein.

One of our difficulties was to avoid placing a new burden on our already heavily taxed citizens through setting up a costly state game protection organization. It just happens that most of our main big game areas are situated within the National Forests. In their case, we have the co-operation of the Forest officials for law enforcement purposes. In the case of the areas located outside the National Forests, we

are securing very good co-operation from the trappers and hunters of the U. S. Biological Survey. Policing, practically the only expense, has cost Nevada practically nothing. All reports coming in are to the effect that there are very few violations of the law within the state game refuges and that deer, antelope, etc., are already showing a marked increase. It seems true that the heaviest inroads on our big game came from hunters coming from a distance. Knowing the areas concerned are now in game refuges, hunting parties from a distance are seeking other fields.

To date the governor has designated about a dozen areas, distributed over the state, and selected, after a careful survey of the distribution of our remaining big horn, deer, and antelope.

Nothing is said in the law regarding use of the areas for grazing of live stock. We feel certain, in this regard, that if any feed shortage for game develops, arrangements can easily be made to adjust this, and if the game animals increase too rapidly, arrangements can be made to hold them in check, either through open seasons within the refuges, or by a contracting of the boundaries.

The Federal officials interested in the preservation of wild life have expressed themselves as very much pleased with the Nevada plan. It provides for close co-operation between state and Federal officials and private interests in protective measures, and still leaves the actual shaping of policies at home, where they belong, and where they can be shaped to some degree at least to fit in with local conditions and needs. This policy also relieves the Federal officials from constant pressure from enthusiasts who neither know anything or care anything about local needs and conditions.

We have been repeatedly assured that with our present policy working satisfactorily as at present, we need fear no invasion of our state rights in the game protective question by the Federal government, whose only concern should be, at least, to see that the game are given adequate protection.

While there was some argument and discussion when the lines were decided upon, principally on the part of members of game clubs who wanted some hunting, agreement was finally reached in this connection, insuring adequate breeding grounds for our big game, and all interests in the state now seem to be very well satisfied with the existing situation.

We all feel Nevada is far ahead through this plan of putting her own house in order on the game question under a policy developed within the state and designed to fit our

needs and conditions in the state rather than to sit by and let the Federal government come in and do the job for us, continuing in control of the situation. Such errors as time proves have been made in our present development can be corrected either by our governor himself, or by going no further, at least than our own state legislature. We are all certain this will be much simpler than if we had Federal game control and had to take our difficulties to that apparently "far distant spot," the national capital.

Vernon Metcalf.

California Ewes Pass Test For Advanced Registry

In 1922 a small group of Rambouillet breeders in California organized an association. One of the activities of the organization is the promotion of an Advanced Registry for sheep. The complete rules which were adopted to govern admission of animals to advanced registry were published some time ago in the National Wool Grower. The more salient features of the rules follow:

1. Animals must be creditable representatives of the breed, of good type and conformation. Rams must weigh not less than 175 pounds and ewes at least 135 pounds shorn and in breeding condition.

2. Fleece weights are all placed on a scoured basis. Ewes must shear at least 5.25 pounds and rams a minimum of 7.7 pounds of scoured wool in 12 months. For periods of growth of less than a full year the fleece weights are pro-rated accordingly.

3. Non-breeders are ineligible.

4. The staple must be sound and free from hair or kemp, must grade not lower than half-blood and must be not less than 2½ inches long for 12 months' growth.

The University of California supervises the shearing, weighs the fleeces, scours them and keeps all records.

To date, 48 fleeces have been sub-

mitted for the scouring test, all but two of which were taken from ewes. The owners of the sheep, realizing the importance of allowing only the best individuals to enter advanced registry, exercised such rigid selection that few animals among those for which application was made failed to meet the requirements, although all of the half dozen head entered from the University of California flock had to be rejected on account of insufficient length of staple.

The following table shows the results, to date, of the scouring tests which have been conducted:

FLEECES SUBMITTED BY G. N. MERRITT

& SON, Woodland, Calif.
6 months' and 6 days' growth

Ewe No.	Grease Wt. Lbs.	Shrinkage Per Cent	Scoured Wt. Lbs.
GNM 5	8.85	58.15	3.70
9	8.25	58.38	3.43
17	10.00	58.32	4.17
23	8.20	61.23	3.20
51	7.90	56.90	3.40
55	7.90	60.76	3.10
57	9.40	64.11	3.37
67	7.80	55.91	3.43
71	8.25	58.99	3.38
89	6.33	58.43	2.64
CHD94	11.60	59.37	4.71
GFD249	9.20	60.74	3.61
Algers 338	8.50	60.51	3.34
QP5211	9.2	61.57	3.51
QP5992	13.2	64.92	4.63
QP6089	7.7	57.94	3.23



Some of the 55 ewes recently shorn under official test for entry in the Advanced Registry of the California Rambouillet Breeders Association. Owned by Bullard Bros.

FLEECES SUBMITTED BY F. N.

BULLARD, Woodland, Calif.

12 months' growth

85		Ineligible, 2½-in. long	
2 OR	17.90	63.70	6.5
2 OR	20.90	64.00	7.52
34R	17.80	65.30	6.17
117R	17.4	64.53	6.17
618R	15.8	60.84	6.18
QP5121		Ineligible, 2-in. long	
13R	16.60	61.61	6.37

FLEECES SUBMITTED BY E. A.

BULLARD, Woodland, Calif.

12 months' growth

218R	18.90	66.00	6.63
415R	15.40	63.94	5.55
422R	17.25	64.1	6.20
423R	16.84	61.43	6.50
440B	18.85	64.24	6.75
596R	19.00	63.7	6.89
700R	13.95	61.58	5.36
810R	19.60	66.27	6.61
847R	18.20	70.70	5.33
854R	17.80	63.82	6.44
861R	16.65	67.95	5.34
866R	16.40	67.40	5.35
989R	18.80	62.68	7.10
1245R	19.42	62.30	3.32
1351R	17.1	63.30	7.32

FLEECES SUBMITTED BY F. N.

BULLARD, Woodland, Calif.

6 months' growth

944R	12.30	76.63	2.87
1044R	12.75	75.67	3.10
676R	11.00	71.35	3.15
759R	11.65	69.65	3.60
946R	13.50	80.05	2.69
822R	11.65	72.94	3.15
1020R	12.85	78.86	2.70

A study of the data presented above emphasizes the importance of placing

Advanced Registry for sheep on the basis of scoured fleece weights rather than the grease weights. One fleece of 13.95 pounds yielded 5.36 pounds of scoured wool and another fleece of 18.2 pounds yielded only 5.33 pounds. The results constitute a convincing argument in favor of marketing wool through some agency which is in a position to give to the grower expert advice in regard to the shrinkage of his clip. Manufacturers when buying wool are interested in the yield and at present prices a difference of one per cent in shrinkage means a difference of more than one cent per pound in the grease value.

To breed a ram which shears thirty or forty pounds of wool in a year may mean a great deal or it may mean little, depending on the shrinkage. A ram shearing 20 pounds of wool with a 57 per cent shrink actually has yielded more than one shearing a 28-pound fleece shrinking 70 per cent, and the ram shearing 20 pounds should improve the average scoured fleece weight of his get more than the heavy shearing ram.

J. F. Wilson.

COLORADO STOCK GROWERS' MIDSUMMER MEETING

July 16, 17 and 18 are the dates set for the midsummer convention of the Colorado Stock Growers' Association at Gunnison, Colorado. In issuing the call for this meeting, President Harry J. Capps states that the mornings will be devoted to business with addresses by "the men who ship stock salt in and live stock out and pay the freight both ways;" the afternoons to sports and amusements; and the evenings to committee meetings and social affairs. A good attendance is urged and expected.

CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION CONTINUES WORK ON LAMB CONSUMPTION

We are still carrying on our campaign to increase the consumption of lamb. Mr. W. E. Sneider, the Federal market reporter, and I appeared before a meeting of the executive committee of the Butchers Board of Trade on May 6th and asked them to help boost lamb. They promised aid. Mr. Robert Weiss, president of the Meat Council of Northern California, authorized Mr. Denny Murray, secretary of the Butchers Board of Trade, to distribute to all butcher and meat shops in San Francisco the posters sent out by the National Live Stock and Meat Board. These posters very attractively picture a platter of four lamb chops, and are entitled "Delicious lamb chops, all cuts are seasonable now."

Two recent graduates from the Animal Husbandry Division of the College of Agriculture, University of California, were employed by the California Wool Growers Association, to distribute similar posters to all restaurants, hotels and other eating places. Instructions were given to see that lamb was especially advertised on the bill-of-fares and special lamb dishes were prepared. Two large general stores, the White House and the Emporium, serving luncheons for women, featured lamb in a special manner. The St. Francis, the Palace, and the Fairmont

Hotels, and all the clubs were also requested to urge the eating of more lamb.

In addition to this, the publicity department of the Southern Pacific Railroad, at the request of the association, has started a campaign to urge the eating of more lamb.

W. P. Wing, Secretary,
California Wool Growers Ass'n.

REORGANIZATION OF MONTANA ASSOCIATION

At the annual convention of the Montana Wool Growers Association, held in April, a committee, consisting of G. K. Reeder, J. O. Berg, Peter Pauly, A. B. Cook and A. T. Hibbard, was appointed to formulate a plan for the reorganization of the association to meet present-day conditions. On June 5th this committee made its report before a special meeting of wool growers at Helena.

The main features of the plan as adopted are (1) the employment of a full-time secretary, which will permit of increased activities and service to members of the association, and (2) an amendment to the by-laws which places the annual dues on the basis of one cent per head of sheep owned on the first Monday in March, except in cases where fewer than 200 head are owned, when the dues are \$2.

A committee was appointed to arrange for the employment of a full-time secretary. The Montana growers are determined to build up a strong, effective organization for business service as has been done in California. Senator C. H. Williams of Helena and M. T. Grande of Lennep were re-elected president and vice-president, respectively, of the association.

REGULATIONS FOR SHIPPING

In March, 1923, a new scabies law was enacted in the state of Texas and as a portion of this law pertains to the movement of sheep into Texas, prescribing penalties for violation thereof, I am sure all breeders of sheep in other states will be pleased to be further ad-

vised in reference to its requirements.

The following is the correct procedure to follow should you care to import only one sheep by express or sheep in car lots by freight:

Paragraph 1. The importer should apply to and receive from the Live Stock Sanitary Commission at Fort Worth, Texas, a permit to import sheep for any purpose into Texas. This permit will be given at once, provided the importer submits in his request the following information:

- (a) Point of origin.
- (b) Point of destination.
- (c) Approximate number of sheep to be imported.
- (d) Name of transportation company receiving shipment.
- (e) Name of consignor.
- (f) Name of consignee.

Paragraph 2. No sheep should be offered for importation unless accompanied by a health certificate showing them to be free from scabies infection and exposure thereto except sheep billed to market centers for slaughter purposes.

Paragraph 3. All imported sheep must be billed to a recognized sheep dipping center and upon arrival thereat be dipped, except the three following classes of sheep:

Class 1. Sheep billed for immediate slaughter.

Class 2. Sheep billed for show purposes.

Class 3. Sheep that have been dipped within ten days prior to shipment in compliance with the Texas law.

Paragraph 4. Sheep of the second class shall be construed as registered sheep and do not have to be dipped upon arrival, but must be kept isolated from all other sheep. The owner will be given permission to enter his sheep in the county and state fairs or shows and if sold, they must be dipped

at place of exhibit and before or at time of delivery. They may be moved on certificate only and may be hauled or shipped, but not trailed. The owner will be given a reasonable length of time to display his sheep. No sheep will be permitted to be distributed to the range before being dipped. Show sheep that are not sold may be billed interstate without dipping.

Paragraph 5. Sheep of the third class that are dipped in compliance with our state law at point of origin will be permitted unrestricted movement to any point in this state unless found to be infected or exposed while en route. This dipping at point of origin is probably the most logical way and less expensive of all. Remember that should you dip at point of origin the Live Stock Sanitary Commission at Fort Worth, Texas, should be furnished with dipping report at the time you request permission to bring the sheep into this state.

Paragraph 6. All public stock yards at market centers are classed as exposed and sheep unloaded therein must be dipped before moving intrastate therefrom.

Paragraph 7. Recognized sheep dipping stations in Texas where authorized inspectors of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission are maintained for the dipping of sheep are as follows: El Paso, Del Rio, San Antonio, Amarillo, San Angelo and Fort Worth.

Paragraph 8. Federal and state inspectors and recognized veterinarians only in state of origin may certify to the above requirements.

Paragraph 9. All importations of sheep into Texas should be made in cleaned and disinfected cars.

By J. H. Rasco.

Chief Scabies Inspector for the Live Stock Sanitary Commission at Fort Worth, Texas.

Sheep Affairs in Australia and New Zealand

By A. C. Mills, Melbourne, Australia, March 15, 1924

The high price of wool and sheep is leading to a wider consideration of the problem of increasing the supply of such a valuable source of national wealth. This in its turn has brought to light a few interesting facts that have been rather overlooked of late, first and foremost of which is the remarkable decrease that has taken place in the total holdings of sheep in Australia. Thus in 1891 there were 106,400,000 head in the Commonwealth, whereas the latest official returns put the numbers down to 76,300,000, representing a drop of 30,000,000 in 33 years. While granting that adverse seasons are largely responsible for the decrease it is recognized on all hands that the increase of pests and the sub-

division of large estates are telling factors.

Seasons are mainly outside human control, and beyond an occasional academic discussion, or pious resolution, on the necessity of conserving water and fodder or building of relief railways, this side of the question has not received much consideration. The indiscriminate cutting up of large estates is principally a matter of government policy and has been vigorously attacked by Merino breeders for some time past, without, however, very much success. The different state governments are still resuming, or by means of progressive taxation forcing owners to subdivide, with the result that the big sheep runs which used to produce the best clips are gradually

disappearing. Not only are the big flocks going, but also some of the leading Merino studs have lately been dispersed owing to their homes having been cut up. My readers will appreciate what the loss of good stud flocks means to a country.

The question of dealing with pests, of which blowflies, rabbits, and dingoes are the chief, is always receiving more or less consideration, no doubt largely because they have a habit of continually making their presence felt. Of the three the blowfly has been given the most attention in recent years, and yet despite all efforts the pest is still with us and causing tremendous losses. The last remark also applies to rabbits and dingoes, and there is no getting away from the fact that these three combined play an important part in keeping sheep stocks down. Whether they can ever be entirely eradicated is very doubtful, but if the present movement towards increasing flocks leads to a better means of control being discovered, it will be a big thing for the sheep and wool industry of the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth Year Book shows that the proportion of sheep per head of the population fell from 31.06 in 1890 to 14.86 in 1921. A further indication of the setback given to the industry is to be found in the fact that while in 1911 it supported 151,861 workers, in 1921 it employed only 142,080. In the same period agricultural workers increased from 284,700 to 337,463.

Turning from dry statistics and worrying problems it is satisfactory to be able to write that the seasonal outlook at the moment leaves little to be desired. Generous rains over the bulk of the sheep-raising districts of eastern Australia have caused a good shoot of grass and the winter appears to be reasonably safe. True, western Australia is still on the dry side, but the autumn rains are barely due there yet.

The condition of pastures is reflected in the livestock markets, which remain firm throughout. Ordinary trade description fat wethers were last week

bringing \$10.80 a head at Newmarket, Melbourne, yards, and extra prime, \$12.70. At the same time lambs, such as they are, were up to and over \$8.90. Although not so high at Flemington, Sydney, values there are on a quite profitable basis for sellers. There is no apparent reason why they should not remain so pretty well all the winter.

The lambing has just started in the earlier districts and gives every promise of being one of the best experienced in recent years. Certainly it would not have to be much to better that of 1923, which, it will be recollected, was largely a failure due to the drought then prevailing. So promising are the prospects that quite a number of owners are seriously considering trying to obtain a second lambing during the current year. Assuming they do so, and that there is a fair drop, the result ought to be a substantial increase in the sheep numbers of the Commonwealth. As a matter of fact there are some practical sheepmen who think that a double lambing every second year or so is the easiest method of making up the ground lost during the last three decades. On the other hand there are others, and they are probably in the majority, who hold that double lambings are not advisable under any but the most exceptional circumstances. They argue that the practice weakens the ewes and will quickly play havoc with the constitution of the strongest flock. In view of these divergent opinions the result of this year's experiment will be watched with interest.

A few clearing-up wool auctions have been held during the month and generally speaking rates have been maintained at the closing level of the March series. Some brokers report best fleece and lambs wools as being a shade firmer, while inferior sorts, especially those showing faults, are described as being irregular. The most notable price obtained since last writing is \$1.28 per pound for 65 bales of North Queensland station scoured Merino, made at Brisbane on March

27th. This is the record for scoured wool sold by auction in Australia, the previous highest price being \$1.27½.

As a result of the fine spell of weather experienced in New Zealand since the heavy storms of the middle of March, pastures have made great growth, but unfortunately the rains were too late to provide cultivated fattening food for stock intended for export. Prime fat lambs are getting scarce, the bulk of those coming into the packing houses now being only of medium to inferior finish. The supply of sheep is also showing signs of petering out, and it seems pretty evident the export season will close down a month earlier than usual. This shortage of prime stuff has firmed values and it is difficult to see how packers are going to get out without making serious losses on recent buyings. According to the Meat Producers Board's return they were, at the end of March, paying up to 21c per pound over all for prime woolly lambs under 42 pounds in the Canterbury province, and from 18c to 19½c in the North Island. At the same time wethers under 64 pounds were costing 13½c a pound in Canterbury and about 12c in the North Island. In the case of Canterbury lambs the above rates were actually higher than the meat is being sold for in Great Britain at the present time. This means that the value of the skins, fat, and by-products has not only got to cover the cost of killing, freezing, bagging, freight, insurance, and selling commission, equalling about 7c per pound, but also to make up the difference between the buying and selling value, which is approximately 1c. Although skins are a good selling proposition, not many can carry all these charges, to say nothing of the overhead expenses. Just in the last week or so the export companies operating in Canterbury have reduced their buying limits to 20c for the best lambs.

March witnessed heavy shipments of frozen meat from New Zealand. No fewer than fifteen boats cleared for Great Britain, carrying 420,000 carcasses of mutton and 690,000 carcasses of lamb.

LETTER FROM A SHEPHERD TO HIS PAL

On the Home Ranch,
June, 1924.

Dear Ern:

If you'd been down at the home ranch yesterday you'd a laughed yourself pink. The boss put in a patch of mangels this year and he got a Mexican family working for him as ain't got no English talk whatsoever. There's a man, his wife, a couple of kids, and a girl. She's about the last thing or the first, anyhow she's all there need be in Mexican goods. You recall that winter when you and me fooled away our time down on the border? If you remember we picked up enough of the Castiliano to get tortillas when we wanted frijoles and then we kidded ourselves into the notion that we'd ordered what we got. But at that, I did sort of figure that they savvied my output better than they did yours—they never looked so stupid like they did when you jabbered at 'em. Did you notice that too?

But I was a telling you about the Boss. He can't talk a lick of Spanish but he learned Latin a long time ago, that is, I guess it's Latin, anyhow it is a dead language as far as getting anywhere with it is concerned. He bought a little book as is labeled, How to talk Spanish without no teacher. And between his Latin and that said book he was sure having the linguistic time of his sweet life.

He'd left this book lying open in the harness shed, and whenever his Spanish'd run short he slips in there, grabs him a bunch of words, mixes 'em with Latin and volleys 'em at that poor Mexican family man. He was sure a locoed looking hombre. Them is Spanish words—you remember? The boss was trying to tell this Mex where to bunk hisself and descendants, where to get his firewood and do his cooking, and something about the work. I never saw him make such violent efforts in two years. He says: You get 'em wood en canon por fuego. Then he pointed to a old wagon we use for a extra sometimes and says

again, por fuego, which it means smoke or fire. The Mex got that through all right and says, Senor, Si!

Then the boss led him on down to where the mangels pined in the field. His book didn't say nothing about mangels, and he had quite a time there cause it seems that his Latin didn't reach to agriculture neither and he was plumb out of means of communication. But he got down on his hands and knees and made some purty plain motions as invited the Mex to go and do likewise, and he connected there, too. The boss was sure ingenious. I'd never have thought about that.

But I sort of lost interest in him and his Mexican problems on account of that girl. Gosh, I looked at her just once—and say, Ern, she's a whole volume in pure old Castiliano brought right down to date. A whole library, and me, I just went to studying Spanish right. And what I mean, Ern, is that she packs a system of communication as gets by in any man's country. If you can think of copper turned to velvet, that is the skin of her. She's got a mop of hair, black as midnight, straight as a Catholic doctrine, and glossy as woven silk. Her shape makes you think of birds and hounds and fast hosses—slender you know, like a goose—no, I mean a swan—and she moves perfectly like a cat. Her eyes are the deepest shade of brown. There's something about her of soft southern skies, evening stars—something as makes you disloyal to all your training, your proud Caucasian origin, your procastinated superiority. When she looks at you she stirs you up—you come to life. And with all that she is only a Mexican peon!

Naturally, she ain't got much education. She savvies the rudimentary Spanish vocabulary allright, but there's a lot of words as she don't know the meaning of. I patched up some suitable discourse for her, but it went mostly over her head. So I gave it up. I didn't get much further than to get her name, which it is Mercedes.

They had a old guitar along, and you know what that means—mesquite, moonlight, sand, heat and—La Paloma.

Of course, we're a long ways from all them trimmings, but when you get right down to cases that old cottonwood down on the home ranch ain't so worse, and I'd just about as lieve have wood ticks as fleas, you can locate 'em better anyway. I got her to sing that old Spanish lure for me, and I'm telling you right now—she's a dandy entertainer for a audience of just about one hombre.

Well, we got along fine. All this time the boss was showing that Mexican over the ranch, jockeying his Latin-Spanish around to the best advantage. I feel sorry for him sometimes. He never thinks of nothing except sheep and land and more sheep. He couldn't tell La Paloma from Yankee Doodle and the only notes he knows come due in six months and bear ten per cent interest. But he's there with the language. He had that Mexican just about converted to his line of Spanish.

And yet, Ern, I don't know. Mercades—there's a whole language in one word for you—she puts herself acrost easy. You can't mistake her, and if you do you're glad of it. It's no effort to discourse with her and it's all interesting. She don't know a word of Latin. Now the boss, he worked so hard with that Mex—and half of the time he had to resort to sign language. And I know of one thought that he didn't get acrost at all. One item he fell down on complete. While we was eating supper we hears the Mex at work chopping on something and when we came out what do you suppose he'd done? He'd chopped up that old wagon for firewood. But the boss was game. He went to the shed, got his Spanish guide and throwed it onto the pile of chopped wagon. You can start your fire with that, he says to the Mexican.

Well, I got to close. I got to make out a order for a new set of guitar strings. There's going to be music on this range, and don't be surprised if you hear about me working in the mangels this summer—how'd you like a job?

You friend and Pal,

Richard A. Wormwood.

ACTION ON FABRIC BILL DEFERRED

No action on fabric legislation was taken by either house prior to the adjournment of Congress on June 7th. At that time the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce had not made its report to the whole committee, and no indication was given as to the nature of the recommendations they will make.

In the House, hearings covering several weeks were held before the entire Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, at the close of which a sub-committee, consisting of Representatives Schuyler Merritt of Connecticut, Carl E. Mapes of Michigan, Oliver B. Burtness of North Dakota, Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, and Clarence F. Lea of California, was appointed to report back a bill embodying the ideas of the whole committee.

It was understood that this sub-committee would not report either the French bill, providing for compulsory labeling, or the Rogers bill, making labeling optional but providing penalties in cases of untruthful labels. It is expected that the measure framed by the sub-committee will be drawn in a broad way so as to prevent misbranding of all classes of merchandise, but will not provide for compulsory labeling.

Present indications are that the sub-committee will be ready to submit its bill to the whole committee at the opening of the December session of Congress, at which time the committee will determine whether the bill as presented by the sub-committee should be adopted or amended.

Opponents of the permissive-labeling plan contemplate making strong representations at next winter's Congress in favor of a form of measure that will require labeling of all woolen fabrics and will prevent the selling of shoddy under any term that suggests its being composed of virgin wool.

Heavy Lambs Still Unpopular

By JAMES E. POOLE

Nothing has developed during the season just closed to indicate increasing popularity of heavy lamb in consuming circles. The heavy lamb is not a problem for the breeder, whose only policy is to make the biggest lamb possible. The feeder must protect himself by putting thin lambs in as light as possible and topping them out before excessive weight has been attained. Seasonal circumstances vary and feed is a factor that always enters into the reckoning, even though ignored.

A few heavy lambs can always find a place in the trade but the great majority of consumers will neither buy nor eat excessive ovine fat. The fat of a milk lamb rarely becomes excessive and is more palatable than the grain-fed article. Heavy lamb and beef are in the same category as far as consumers are concerned. A little of both is needed, but that little will go a long way.

Market observation during the past winter leaves but one conclusion. Necessity will force killers to sacrifice weight for condition. When they are forced to buy for numbers, as was the case this season, they will accept well-conditioned lambs weighing up to 95 pounds, but when that necessity is eliminated, or even reduced they will, to use trade vernacular, "sort hell out of them."

The late March and April of 1923 were congested with fed lambs weighing 94 to 100 pounds, because feed was abundant and cheap and big lambs had not met serious discrimination the previous winter. The result was that feeders got such a trimming that they were afraid to carry stock into the 90-pound stage. Feed was scarce and the short route was taken to market, the result being a complete reversal of supply conditions of the first four months of last year. The big end of the crop was marketed at light weight and in woefully unfinished condition, so that the few well-conditioned lambs with weight got better action.

But at all times 92 pounds was the

breaking point. Frequently, buyers in eagerness to get quality took lambs over that weight, but whenever an Eastern killer got a load of lambs flirting with 95 pounds, he kept the wires warm with protest. Some 95@96-pound lambs did sell at the top occasionally, but the buyer made a mistake in every instance and was promptly called on the carpet. And whenever killers had access to a band of light lambs on the Mexican order, if fat, they paid a substantial premium. They were always on a keen scent for 84@88-pound stuff, which, if decently fat, earned a substantial premium. At regular intervals daily market reports have laid stress on discrimination against heavy lambs, especially the 100-pound kind. When light shorn lambs reached \$15.80 at Chicago, it was a \$13@14 market for big weights and they were not wanted on that basis.

An effort has been made to obfuscate the situation by the use of parallel columns of price figures showing how much higher heavy lambs sold during the past winter compared with a year ago, ignoring or concealing the fact that this year's market was on a substantially higher plane, but it is true that while heavy lambs were discounted \$2 per hundredweight in 1923, this year the penalty was reduced to \$1. But this does not mean that there was a broad outlet for carcasses of 94 to 110-pound lambs, rather that there were fewer of them and that with some classes of trade, condition is of paramount importance. Had lambs weighing less than 90 pounds, in equal condition, been available, big weights would have fared much worse.

Eastern butchers, not the small coterie of big packers, make the winter lamb market. Eliminate that competition and a different set of values would be created. And Eastern butchers do not want even 90-pound lambs. Their buyers are always to be detected picking desirable packages out of the daily crop and they are practically the price arbiters. Even this year, with well-

conditioned lambs abnormally scarce, their very utterance has been a protest against weight.

Now that the season is over a review of the January to May course of price events may not be uninteresting. It is taken from the official weekly reports of the Department of Agriculture, which are not open to dispute. During the week of January 5, on an advance of \$1 per hundredweight, in which weight fared best, lambs 84 pounds down sold at \$13.60@13.95; 92 pounds up at \$12.50@13.40, these quotations being on good to choice grades.

The comparative prices for succeeding weeks follows:

	82 pounds down	92 pounds up
Jan. 12	\$13.50@14.00	\$12.50@13.50
Jan. 19	13.50@13.75	12.50@13.50
Jan. 26	13.65@14.00	12.50@13.65
Feb. 2	14.00@14.25	13.50@14.00
Feb. 9	15.00	14.00
Feb. 16	15.00	14.00
Feb. 23	15.75	15.25
March 8	16.15@16.60	14.25@16.00
March 15	15.60@16.00	13.75@15.50
March 22	16.75	15.25
March 29	16.50	16.50
April 5	16.65	16.50
April 12	17.00	16.90
April 19	16.50	16.15
April 26	16.25@16.60	15.00@16.25
May 3	16.85	16.65
May 10	17.35	17.00
May 17	15.60	15.00
May 24	15.50	14.75

The discount on heavy lambs varied according to daily receipts. On light runs less sorting was done and more heavies taken at the price of lighter weights. With more chance to select buyers always penalized the heavy class and at all times marked down 100-pound lambs, no matter how fancy their quality and condition.

This record discloses no basis for the claim that winter market conditions of a year ago have been reversed, the facts being that heavy lambs were scarce and well conditioned, insuring good yields, while the lighter stuff was generally in deficient, if not in poor flesh. Under such conditions lambs weighing up to 95 pounds will probably always sell well. It has been properly said that the market requires variety, which is indicated by high prices for cull lambs when they are scarce, but it needs few culls and also few big lambs weighing 92 to 110 pounds. No logic can be adduced to incite breeders to raise smaller lambs,

as the heavy lamb problem crops up only during the late winter period and then only when feed is abundant and cheap. Hereafter feeders will probably put thin lambs in as light as possible and avoid carrying them well into the 90 pounds. Few cattle feeders now tempt fate by making steers weigh 1,400 pounds, as little of that kind of beef can be used and the game is always hazardous. Killers like lambs weighing around 84 to 87 pounds and unless consumptive requirements change, will sacrifice conditions to get them. After all it is not what the killer wants, but what consumers demand, and when they cannot be accommodated, they switch to other foods.

In the event of larger supplies of fed lambs the overweight class is sure to feel greater effects of price discriminations. Overweights can be avoided in two ways: (1) topping out at feed lots and shipping before too great weights are attained, and (2) putting in feeders at lighter weights. This latter point brings the question home to the range man. Given opportunity, the feeder buyer will want to discount weight, unless the larger lambs are forward enough and well enough bred to put on a good finish before crossing the 90-pound line. If or when it comes about that feeders are sorted for weight, the breeder can choose between more pounds and less price and the lighter and more valuable lamb, according to his range and conditions. In some sections, later lambs will give more desired weights. Late lambing may mean fewer lambs lost but running the bucking season into early winter may also mean fewer lambs to be dropped. It may be that the question of weight will remain in the hands of the feeder, but sooner or later he is likely, at least, to try to give part of the effects to the breeder.

PACIFIC CO-OPERATIVE INCREASES ITS MOHAIR BUSINESS

This season the Pacific Co-operative Wool Growers is handling the largest accumulation of mohair in its history. Many new mohair

growers are joining the association from California and Oregon as a result of the satisfactory prices received by members. Last year the association sold a carload of mohair for 95c per pound which is the highest price received in Oregon for many years. Over three hundred members shared in the high priced carload. Estimates by growers and dealers place the average price paid outside of the association for the 1923 clip of Oregon mohair at a trifle less than 50c per pound straight through. The entire association pool for 1923 brought a gross price of 56½c and netted growers 52½c. Over 50 per cent of the pool brought 60c per pound gross and 12 per cent of the pool brought 95c. The total cost of 4c a pound for sorting, insuring, warehousing, selling, and shipping mohair is considered very low and is less than the customary cost for this service.

Until the association commenced selling mohair on grade and at its actual value, most mohair growers never knew that there was a vast difference in value between the fine and coarse hair. For years they had been selling their mohair at a flat price, although frequently the kid hair was worth very near double what adult hair was worth. Pacific Co-operative Wool Growers is the first organization to classify commercially mohair into mill grades while the hair is still the property of the growers.

The sales are made directly to the larger mohair mills of America, which shortens the distributional route between grower and ultimate consumer.

The educational value of the association's work has been worth a great deal to the mohair industry of western Oregon. Growers are learning the relative value of the various commercial sorts and are thus able to improve their breeding so as to produce the most desirable type of mohair. The association is composed of twenty-seven hundred wool growers, some four hundred of which are also producers of mohair. It is strictly co-operative and is conducted entirely by the growers.

R. A. Ward.

MONTANA**Dayville**

We are very much in need of rain (May 26). We have not had any rain since February 8th, with the exception of a few local showers which have not done very much good. The lower ranges are very dry. The timber is all right now, but we need rain or it will dry up very early. The hay crops are only fair. It was cold and dry all through March and hay did not get a good start.

A few lambs have been contracted at around 10 cents but no wool has been sold that I know of. We have a good clip of wool this year, as it was

been done at from 15 to 20 cents, including board.

Yearling ewes are priced at from \$8 to \$10. Herders' wages range from \$60 to \$75. Lester C. Smith.

* * *

Chalk Buttes

Lambing is in full swing now (May 8th) with good prospects for a big crop. We had a bad storm for twenty-four hours on the 6th and a few lambs were lost where they had no protection. No lambs have been contracted yet, as but 10 cents has been offered.

We will have a good wool crop this spring. Some have already contracted their clips at 40 cents, but others think they will get more. No shearing price

deal of the wool around here has been sold or contracted at from 38 to 40 cents.

The attractive price outlook for lambs this fall indicates that there would not be so very many ewe lambs held over again; at any rate I do not see any very rapid increase in the number of sheep in the United States.

M. Moncreiffe.

WASHINGTON**Prosser**

For the past five weeks (May 8th) the days have been cold and hot in turn, but continually dry. The low feed is entirely gone and the sheep are moving to the higher ranges.

The lamb crop, which was better than average, has been largely contracted at 10½ cents. Wool prices have ranged to this date from 32 to 40 cents. The estimated shrinkage of the wools sold at these figures is from 50 to 70 per cent.

Some shorn yearling ewes have changed hands at \$10.

V. O. McWhorter.

* * *

Sundale

"Awfully dry" describes the weather during May. As a result prospects for feed are not very good. Wools shrinking around 65 to 70 per cent have sold here at from 25 to 37 cents. No lambs have been contracted yet, but we have a good crop of them.

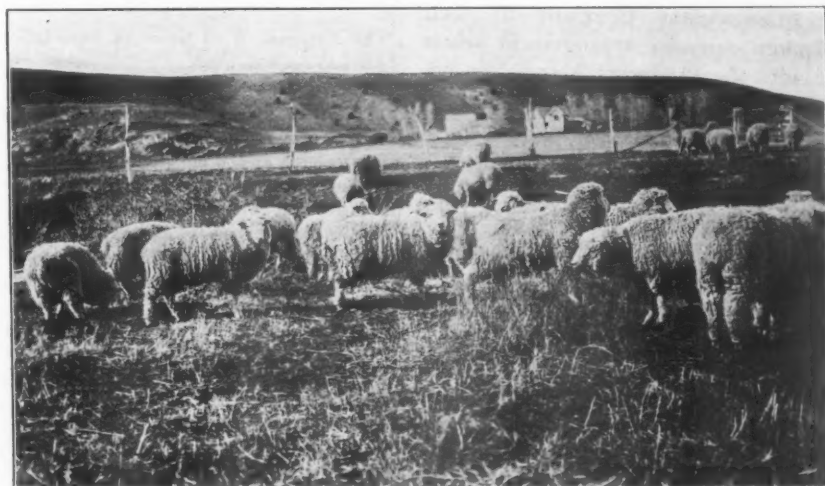
Nine dollars is the price here for shorn yearling ewes.

Shearing was done at 12½ cents with board. Herders are getting \$75 a month.

No sales of grazing lands are being made here, that I know of. They are assessed, however, at from \$2 to \$4 an acre. W. F. Hartz.

**WYOMING WOOLS FINANCED
THROUGH INTERMEDIATE
CREDIT BANKS.**

The Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Omaha has approved the plans and organization of the Wyoming Co-



Cross-bred Ram Lambs on the Axtell Ranch at Salesville, Montana.

an open winter and there was grass pretty nearly all winter. The lamb crop was also good, about 15 per cent above normal.

The shearing rate here is 12½ cents with board. Herders are getting \$75. Jas. Cant.

* * *

Alice

May was cold and rainy, with quite a little snow also. This moisture has made food feed for the lamb crop, which was only a fair one. A good many of the lambs have been contracted for fall delivery at 10 and 10½ cents.

Wools have been moving here at around 40 and 42 cents. Shearing has

has been set here, but 12 to 15 cents is talked of. Shearing commences around June 1st.

Most sheep are sheared with blades, but some men are talking of using machines this year.

The range is good for this time.

J. G. Harkins.

WYOMING**Big Horn**

We have had some fine rains here lately (June 5th); in fact the entire spring has been ideal for grass. There has also been more snow in the mountains and more moisture in the soil than there has been for years. A good

operative Wool Marketing Association as meeting requirements for loans secured by wool awaiting the sale.

The initial advances were made at the rate of 20 cents per pound.

This plan, which was largely used last year by Montana growers, was provided for by the Agricultural Credits Act passed by Congress and approved by President Harding on March 4, 1923. Properly and fully utilized, this system of making advances to growers will solve the financial phases of the problem of orderly marketing.

FEDERAL JUDGES REVIEW DECISION OF PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ADMINISTRATION

A decision was rendered by Secretary Wallace a few weeks ago in the case of the boycott of independent commission houses at the Kansas City market. After full hearings, which were conducted by the Packers and Stockyards Administration, the Secretary issued an order calling upon the members of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange to cease and desist from the boycott of the independent houses in sale and purchase of feeder and stocker animals. The Secretary's order also required the exchange to permit the Producers Commission Association to participate in the arrangements made by the exchange for blanket insurance upon live stock consigned to the Kansas City market.

Following this decision, the attorneys for the exchange members, under the provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, applied to the Federal court for an injunction against the enforcement of the Secretary's order. Circuit Judge Stone and District Judges Van Valkenburgh and Reeves sustained the action of the Packers and Stockyards Administration and the Secretary in promulgating the order that the market agencies cease and desist from violating the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921 by (1) failing or refusing to buy cattle from the Producers Live Stock Commission Association in the ordinary course of busi-

ness or to enter into any business relations with it, with respect thereto while at the same time engaging in and carrying on business freely among themselves; (2) combining or agreeing among themselves to refrain from buying or to refuse to buy cattle from the said association; (3) causing the dealers on the Kansas City market or any of them by any means or device whatsoever to refrain from buying or to refuse to buy cattle from the said association; and (4) hindering, obstructing or preventing any of said dealers from buying cattle from said association.

The judges did not sustain the Secretary in his order requiring the exchange members to admit the Producers Commission Company to their blanket insurance arrangement unless or until the Producers Association becomes a member of the exchange or signs the exchange agreement as to market practices.

The court's order also permits commission houses at the Kansas City market, which are not members of the exchange, to use the facilities of the clearing house or collection association by complying with the exchange rules in that particular and without becoming members of the exchange.

NO EVASION OF WOOL DUTIES

Misunderstanding has arisen in the minds of some wool growers regarding the collection of duties upon carpet wools under the provisions of the Fordney-McCumber law. It has been charged that wools were coming in at ports of entry as carpet wools and later used for clothing purposes without having been subject to payment of duty.

Paragraph 1101 of the present law provides for the admission of classes of wool commonly used in carpet manufacture at the following rates of duty: In the grease, 12 cents per pound; washed, 18 cents per pound; scoured, 24 cents per pound. Bond for

payment of duty in these amounts must be given at the time these wools are removed from the bonded warehouses by the manufacturer. Unless there is furnished to the Treasury Department within three years of the date of the removal, satisfactory proof that such wools have actually been used in the manufacture of carpets or other floor coverings, payment must be made. Also, if it is found that such wools have been used for other purposes, an additional 20 cents per pound is required to be paid.

The following is a letter received from the Treasury Department on this question:

"The National Wool Growers Association, Salt Lake City, Utah.
"Gentlemen:

"The department is in receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, relative to the possible evasion of the duty on imported wools.

"You state that as paragraph 1101 provides for the refund of duty paid on carpet wool, there is a possibility that wool so imported may be used for clothing purposes, the importer making no claim for the refund and thereby evading the payment of the penalty of twenty cents per pound assessed on wool imported under bond for carpet manufacture and used for other purposes.

"You are advised that in order to be entered for carpet purposes under the provisions of paragraph 1101, imported wool must be of a class covered thereby. The classes of wool enumerated in the said paragraph are ordinarily suitable only for carpet purposes and are chiefly used in the manufacture of carpet.

"When such wool is entered for carpet manufacture a bond must be given for the production of satisfactory proof within three years from the date of importation that the wool has been used in the manufacture of carpet. If such proof is not furnished the regular duty is assessed and if it is found that the wool has been used for any other purpose it is subject to the penalty of twenty cents per pound. The bonds given on the importation of the wool cannot be canceled unless the wool is shown to have been used in carpet manufacture. It is not probable, therefore, that any wool imported under bond for carpet purposes under the provision of paragraph 1101 has escaped the proper duty.

Respectfully,

McKenzie Moss, Assistant Secretary."

The Wool Sack

MAY SALES IN THE WEST

Sale of over 50,000 fleeces owned by growers in and around Mt. Pleasant and Manti, Utah, was reported on May 31st. These growers had organized a pool and the sale was arranged by the officers selected. However, the individual contracts were signed by the members under the terms arranged by the committee.

The purchaser was Thos. Wolstenholme & Sons Company, manufacturers, of Philadelphia. The price was \$1.20 per scoured pound less the freight charges to Philadelphia. Thirty-two cents was advanced at the time of loading, without interest, the final settlement to be made within sixty days.

These wools are reported to vary in shrinkage from 62 to 65 per cent. Allowing $2\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound for freight, the net home prices represented by \$1.20 clean, landed Boston, would be 43 cents for the 62 per cent wools and $39\frac{1}{4}$ for those shrinking 65 per cent.

Sealed bids at the Pilot Rock wool sale, the first of three Oregon sales scheduled for Pilot Rock, Condon and Shaniko, commencing June 2, were not up to expectations of growers who had accustomed themselves to figure their wool in terms of 40 cents or better. Of the 300,000 pounds offered practically 300,000 pounds were sold either at the bids received or by private treaty following the sale. Eleven buyers representing practically all of the wool firms that operate in the Coast territory were in attendance at the sale but several of the buyers representing substantial dealers were out of the market entirely and participated only as onlookers. About 300,000 pounds were sold, the individual clips bringing around 34 to 39 cents. The latter price was paid for the J. E. Smith clip in advance of the sale.

The quality of the Pilot Rock wools was a matter of favorable comment among buyers.

BOSTON QUOTATIONS ON TERRITORY GRADES OF WOOL FOR JUNE 7, 1924

Grade	Boston Scoured value (average)	Equivalent prices for grease wools of different shrinkage rates as shown					
		66	64	60	58	56	52
Fine and Fine-Medium Clothing..	\$1.16½	.37	.39½	.41½	.46	-----	-----
Fine and Fine-Medium French							
Combing	1.22½	.39	.41½	.44	.49	(1)	-----
Fine Staple Choice	1.31	.41½	.44½	.47	.52	-----	-----
Half-blood staple	1.21½	.38½	.41	.44	.48½	-----	-----
Three-eighths-blood Staple	1.01	(2)	-----	-----	.42	.44	.48
Quarter-blood Staple	.88½	-----	-----	-----	.37	.38½	.42

(1) Wools of this grade seldom have a shrinkage of less than 60 per cent! in other words, seldom yield over 40 per cent of clean wool.

(2) Wools of this and lower grades seldom shrink more than 60 per cent.

The Boston Wool Market

By Henry A. Kidder

While primary markets are showing more activity, Boston is still in the dumps, and according to some of the less optimistic is becoming quieter and more difficult every day. The end of May found the center of interest in Texas, where Boston buyers were paying top prices for the better wools. Up to 50 cents was paid at various points by a well known Boston house for choice twelve-months' wool, that grade being apparently more attractive to Eastern buyers than the shorter stapled eight-months' clips. For the latter the going prices, as far as they have been made public, are 42 to 43 cents. Boston is picking up considerable wool, not only at sealed bid sales at the larger accumulation points, but also by private treaty here and there where the growers are willing to trade.

Advance on Texas Light-Shrinking Wools

There has been considerable comment over the fact that Boston buyers have been willing to pay such prices in Texas, while in the strictly Territory wool states, a different policy is being followed. It was currently talked on Summer Street during the last week in May, that the wool situation was easier everywhere but in Texas, and there it was stronger and still advancing. Those who did not get in on the lower levels are somewhat alarmed over the upward trend in that

state. They are saying that there is nothing in the Boston market today to warrant paying the top prices quoted.

As far as the goods market is concerned, it is believed that they are right. Keen observers, who usually are in close touch with the situation, say that if a buyer is willing to pay 50 cents for choice long-stapled wool in Texas, whether on order or on his own initiative, it is a reflection from the undoubted trend of the market away from the medium side and toward the finer wools. Looked at from this standpoint, it would appear as though the best Montana fine and fine medium staple wools, Ohio Delaines and twelve-months' Texas wools must all show a cost not much if any in excess of \$1.25 clean laid down in Boston. At a shrinkage of 60 to 61 per cent, the Texas twelve-months' wools at 50 cents in the country or 52 cents Boston, would cost \$1.30 to \$1.33½ without profit to the buyer.

Those who have been urging the wool trade to maintain a "safe and sane" attitude in its operations in the West this year, are greatly alarmed at the way that things have broken over in the Southwest. The taking over of the Jericho wools at 42 cents, though 9 cents under last year's purchase price, was generally considered too high. That is, those who did not get the accumulated wools, especially

those who bid and were turned down, are very sure that the wool cannot be turned over here at a profit, and they do not appear to be at all uneasy over the fact that they were unsuccessful.

Considerable progress is being made at various points in the Territory wool states in taking over the new clip wools. It is yet too early to form a definite idea from this end as to whether the volume of consignments is likely to be as large as a year ago. The question for the growers to decide is whether the recent and current dullness in the Boston market is temporary, or whether there is really justification in the goods market for the way that manufacturers have been holding off. Probably this question can only be answered by future movements in wool.

Manufacturers' Attitude

At the moment, the market is very dull. Manufacturers are only willing to trade where they can secure such concessions that it would look foolish for them not to buy. Current talk here is that there is almost sure to be a garment workers' strike this summer. Added to the depressing effect of the Presidential election, and various other factors of more or less importance, the feeling is that it is a good time to proceed very cautiously in bringing wool from primary markets at home and abroad.

Some of the new Texan wools are being turned over in this market at \$1.28 to \$1.30 clean for twelve-months' and \$1.18 to \$1.20 for eight-months'. These prices are for the best wools; average and inferior lots sell for less money. The new Territory wools sell slowly, as holders regard the better grades of fine wool as good property and are not offering them at prices likely to be attractive to mill buyers. At the same time, there is a growing disposition to sell anything that shows the seller a profit. There will be little if any of the "sell and repent" attitude in the East this year.

Territory Wool Values

While quotations for Territory

wool are largely nominal, the market is being slowly hammered into shape. Recently the tendency has been generally toward a lower level. For the best fine and fine medium staple Territory wool, \$1.35 appears to be about the top. Some say that that figure is too high, but it may be assumed that \$1.30 to \$1.35 is a fair range for the grade in today's market. Average and inferior wools could possibly be bought for less.

Current quotations for half-blood staple show a wider range than for fine and fine medium staple. Some insist that \$1.20 to \$1.25 is high enough to quote the former grade, or about the same as good French combing. On the other hand, a few insist that a really choice lot of Montana half-blood would readily bring \$1.25 to \$1.30. There has not been much change recently in prices quoted for the medium grades of Territory wool, though they also share in the easier feeling noted in all sections of the market. Three-eighths-blood staple is quotable at \$1 to \$1.05, and possibly a little more for a choice lot. Quarter-blood staple sells at 90 cents for the best, possibly a little less for average lots, though both this and the three-eighths-blood grade have recently been rather quiet.

Fleece Wools

An effort has recently been made to give the market for Ohio and similar fleeces an appearance of weakness not entirely justified by the facts. What has been done has been the clearing of the market of odd lots, including some consignments held over from last year. It will be remembered that a year ago, local buyers in Ohio and other states in the Middle West speculated quite freely in the (then) new clip wools. This speculation turned out badly for the speculators, and some of them are reported to have had their fingers more or less severely burned.

Whatever the reason, there is manifest this year a strong desire on the part of the same buyers to avoid buying for their own account, and a corresponding wish to be allowed to buy

for account of Eastern wool houses, using the latter's money, of course. Some lots of these speculative wools have been held here on consignment, and it is said that there has recently been a clearing of such lots, in order to make room for the new clip wools as they come forward. In order to do this it has been necessary to scale prices down sharply.

What makes the market exceedingly difficult for all domestic grades is the attitude of the mill buyers. They come into the market and want a few bags or a few pounds. A buyer will insist upon having 15 bags and of a certain grade, and claim that he can use no more. In normal times a hundred bags would be a moderate purchase for the same buyer. Another must have just 8,000 pounds, and can not use 10,000 pounds, or even a pound over the original figure. The same buyer when the mills are running full would think nothing of buying 50,000 to 100,000 pounds of the grade wanted at a single purchase.

Trading in Small Lots

The result is that stocks are being split into small lots, to the disadvantage of both buyer and seller. Some of the wool men are saying that the manufacturers are trying to pass along to the wool trade the same thing that is being done all the way from the retailer down to the manufacturer. It is the fashion today for everybody to carry the smallest possible stocks. A case is cited where one of the largest department stores in a metropolitan city recently sent out an order for a few odd sizes of a certain line, and explained the meagreness of the purchase by saying that he did not want anything that would stay in the store over 48 hours. The manufacturer to whom the order was sent promptly threw up his hands, and said he could not do business on any such basis. He could not buy his raw material in any such way, nor could he keep his help economically employed and sell goods at retail.

For most of the month, the best trading in the local market has been in scoured wools and all kinds of

cheap wool stock suitable for the use of mills in the manufacture of overcoatings and similar heavyweight goods. Wastes of all sorts, especially thread wastes and new wool cuttings, have been in demand. Latterly his trade has fallen off to a considerable extent, trading being mostly of a piecing-out character, though it is likely to start up again when the expected duplicate orders are received.

Imports and Exports

Arrivals of foreign wool have fallen off very materially. For the year 1924 to May 28, arrivals of foreign wool at the port of Boston were 80,302,000 pounds, compared with 223,424,000 pounds for the same period in 1923. There is a continued demand for foreign wool in bond to go abroad. Actual shipments since January 1 have been 9,653,000 pounds, but there are evidences that the movement is about over.

The season is over in Australia, with the exception of the final clearing sale of the wool year at Sydney, about the middle of June, when 20,000 bales are to be offered, and another sale at Brisbane, July 1 to 3, with offerings of 40,000 pounds. There will be no further sales in Australia until the opening of the new season about the middle of September.

Conditions were none too strong at the last series of the London wool sales, though it is said that much of the weakness was due to the fact that Bradford buyers turned a cold shoulder to many of the speculators' lots from Australia and also to lots re-exported from this side. The trade is looking forward to the next series of the London wool sales, which will open in July, to see whether the weakness at the May series was temporary, or whether the wool markets of the world have really seen top prices for a while.

ADDITIONAL PLEDGES TO PAYMENT OF ONE CENT ON SHEEP AND LAMBS MARKETING

We print below an additional list of names of those who have pledged payment to the National Wool Growers

Association of one cent per head on sheep or lambs marketed. These names were either omitted in the list appearing in the May issue or have been received since that time.

ARIZONA

Grand Canyon Sheep Co., Flagstaff
Kinlo L. & L. S. Co., by A. W. Wilson, Wilcox.

CALIFORNIA

Ellenwood & Ramsay, Red Bluff.
Jewett, P. L., Bakersfield
Smith, Chas. T., Hopland

COLORADO

Jolley, H., Grand Junction

IDAHO

Falconer-Byrkit Corp.
Noh, Wm., Twin Falls
Spring Valley L. & L. S. Co., Caldwell
Stewart, Chas., Idaho Falls

MONTANA

Grande, M. T., Lennep
Reed, R. H., White Sulphur Springs
White, Arthur W., Hinsdale

NEVADA

Bellander, Alfred, Baker

OREGON

Falconer-Hoke Trading Co., Pendleton
Falconer, F. W., Pendleton
Hunt, W. E., Maupin
Lewis L. & L. S. Co., Imnaha

UTAH

Anderson, Chas. C., Glendale
Boyer, J. H., Upton
Hamblin, Frank, Kanab
Marsden, L. N., Parowan
Michaelson, C. D., Gunnison
Nielson, S. O., Provo
Schmaltz Bros., Ogden

CALIFORNIA

Fresno

Foot and mouth disease here is causing considerable annoyance among sheepmen as they must get permits before moving any stuff from one place to another and now that sheepmen are shearing it sure gets their goat as they cannot cross any highways without a permit.

Since the last rains here feed is good and quite a number of good lambs are ready for market and not a single sale has been made since they placed the county under restrictions and within the next ten or fifteen days we will have about 2,000 lambs ready and not any buyers for them. The growers are wondering what is going to happen to them. At this moment three sheepmen are in my store—have about 2,000 lambs ready and unsold which they claim weigh over 75 pounds each. Others are nearly the same and nobody to buy. There is no infection in this county. M. Claverie.



F. P. SULLIVAN

The selling during the last fifteen years of a volume of wool equal to one-half of the United States' annual production makes Mr. F. P. Sullivan, salesman and Boston representative of the National Wool Warehouse and Storage Company, a person of special interest in the wool trade. This volume of business has perhaps been exceeded by salesmen for speculative concerns, but the entire transactions effected by Mr. Sullivan have been handled for the accounts of growers consigning to the concern he represents.

A considerable part of these sales has been made upon the basis of samples of a few pounds drawn from the main stocks held in the Chicago warehouse. Business has been worked up with manufacturers on this plan by delivery of supplies fully equal to the samples upon which the sales were arranged.

Mr. Sullivan's ability and personal qualities, supported by thirty years of experience in handling wools, have earned him a position at the top of the American woolen trade. He has been freely consulted by Government officials and others seeking competent and unprejudiced information and opinion in wool matters.

The Course of Sheep and Lambs Markets In May

CHICAGO

Sixty thousand fewer sheep and lambs at ten principal markets during May, compared with the same period of 1923, resulted in something akin to scarcity. The run at these points was about 740,000 head, against 810,000 last year. As is always the case when values are at high levels, it was a violently fluctuating market. Under similar conditions stability always has and probably always will be impossible. Toward the end of the month the trend was distinctly downward, but the contest was by no means one-sided. A run of California dressed lambs and a heavy movement of Texas grassers were somewhat demoralizing influences. The former was an innovation necessitated by foot-and-mouth disease and the resultant embargo on live shipments from the Pacific Coast; the latter was a seasonal affair, swelled by excellent physical conditions in Texas and attractive prices. Fat sheep had been realizing abnormally high prices, giving Texas product an opportunity to live up to its record for price-breaking.

Tops for the month were \$17.35 on woolled and \$15.80 on shorn lambs of the old crop; \$21 on spring lambs; \$13 on woolled yearlings; \$10.50 on woolled wethers and \$8.75 on woolled ewes. As the month advanced the proportion of woolled stock diminished until the disappearance stage was practically reached. Shorn lambs finished the month on a \$14.50@15 basis against \$14.50@15.15 at the beginning; fat ewes worth \$7.50 on May 1 were still eligible to \$7.25 at the finish. Meanwhile daily and weekly fluctuations were wild.

The First Week

During the week ending May 3 ten markets received 202,000 compared with 188,000 a year ago. Broad shipping demand defeated vigorous bear raiding, in the case of lambs, while sheep received a decisive setback.

Lambs advanced 50 cents per hundredweight, sheep declining 75 cents to \$1, of which 25 cents was recovered before the finish. More than 50 per cent of the crop was shorn and, of sheep, a large proportion of the supply was direct to packers from Texas, placing them in an independent position. Owing to scarcity of fleeced lambs, shippers were compelled to take shorn stock. Outsiders paid up to \$17; packers to \$16.65 for woolled lambs, heavy stock reaching the latter figure. For woolled lambs weighing 100 pounds and up, prices ranged from \$15.50 down. Handyweight shorn lambs, 88 pounds, went to shippers at \$15.25, bulk of the shorn lambs, 88 pounds or less, making \$14.85@15; heavier lambs at \$13.75@14.50, with extreme heavies as low as \$13.25. Shorn wethers sold at \$8@8.50; shorn ewes at \$7@8.75.

The Second Week

The week ending May 10 brought about 200,000 to the ten markets, against 194,000 last year. This supply was well absorbed by a broad shipping demand, lambs advancing 25@50 cents, while cessation of the heavy Texas movement put sheep up anywhere from 50 to 75 cents, although part of this was lost at the finish. Woolled lambs reached \$17.35, marking the crest of the rise, \$15.80 being paid for handyweight clipped stock, although the practical top on the latter was \$15.65. In an effort to get away from weight, shippers passed up choice woolled lambs to take shorn stock. Bulk of desirable woolled lambs sold during the week at \$16.50@17.25; shorn lambs, \$14.50@15.35. A limited supply of springers made \$16@18. As is always the case when killers buy for numbers, sorting was light, common woolled lambs going at \$14.50@15; shorn stock at \$11@12.25. Shorn lambs in excess of 95 pounds were hard to sell above \$14. Desirable woolled ewes sold at \$8@9.50; shorn at \$7.25@8.65, a few clipped yearlings making \$12@13.

The Third Week

During the week of May 17, ten markets received 180,000 against 193,500 a year ago. The decrease compared with the previous week excited a stabilizing influence; prices showing little change. Condition of shorn lambs was indifferent, the bulk selling at \$14.50@15.25 with a \$15.60 top. Any strength was on handyweights, the top being paid for 80-pound stock. Colorado-fed lambs on the Mexican order got keen competition as they were of desirable weight. Bulk of the desirable woolled lambs sold at \$16.75@17.25, the best spring lambs reaching \$17.75, with the bulk at \$16.25@17.50. Practically all the sheep available were shorn. The best two-year-old wethers sold at \$11.50; bulk of aged wethers \$9.25@10. Choice light range ewes realized \$8.65; bulk of the fleshy offerings, native and Western, \$8@8.50.

The Fourth Week

A ten-market run of 151,000 during the week of May 24, compared with 200,000 last year, did not hold prices. Fat sheep broke sharply, some grades losing \$2 per hundredweight, the light and handyweight delegation dropping 75 cents to \$1. Spring lambs lost \$1@1.25 and old crop, shorn lambs, 50 to 75 cents. The best shorn lambs, early in the week, realized \$15.75, averaging 87 pounds, but were 25 cents out of line. On the break, choice 74@84-pound shorn lambs sold at \$15.20. The break in spring lambs was attributable to heavy receipts direct by packers from Southwestern markets and the arrival of generous consignments of California dressed lambs at New York. The best spring lambs dropped from \$17.75 to \$16.75, in two days. Heavy shorn lambs were scarce, selling at \$13.25@14. The best aged wethers sold at \$9.50; bulk at \$8.75@9.25, the best Texans realizing the former figure. Early in the week choice light ewes were worth \$8.50, but \$7.50 was the limit later, \$6.50@7.25 taking most

of the medium and handyweights, with heavy stock from \$6 down.

The Last Week

The last week of the month brought 129,000 to the ten markets, against 144,000 a year ago. At the outset vigorous bear raiding broke lamb prices sharply, but all the loss was recovered before the finish, Swift setting the pace in a manner that indicated cessation of the California movements. The sheep market was, however, an invalid affair, prices declining 25@50 cents, most of it being on fat ewes. This week marked the advent of new crop Idaho lambs, a straight load going at \$17.15 and a light sort at \$17.45, averaging 68 pounds. Native spring lambs sold at \$16@16.75, under moderate sorts. For shorn lambs of the old crop, it was a \$14.25@14.75 trade with a \$15 top. Kentucky and Tennessee lambs showed up in increasing numbers, relieving shortage. A string of Navajo yearlings sold at \$12@12.50, the top-price stuff weighing 105 pounds. Old wethers, bulk of which were light-weight Navajos, sold mostly at \$9; Western two-year-old wethers averaging around 110 pounds, reached \$10 and the best fat ewes stopped at \$7.50, only the desirable light end of the offering being eligible to \$6.25@7.25, extremely heavy ewes going from \$5.50 down, that price being difficult to get on anything weighing over 170 pounds.

J. E. Poole.

OMAHA

Another new high mark on lambs for the year so far, was established in May and the market as a whole moved rather rapidly within a fairly wide range of prices. The month opened with a strong tone and values continued on the upgrade throughout the initial two weeks in which time the year's new top was reached, in fact the highest level on woolled lambs since early in 1919 was touched. This advance was registered in the face of moderate supplies, demand appearing of sufficient volume on all occasions easily to absorb each day's offerings.

The ensuing ten days, however, found demand from all quarters somewhat less urgent and with Eastern reports pessimistic and a few Idaho springers beginning to move marketward, prices dropped sharply, some losses on spring lambs amounting to as much as \$1@1.25 for the ten-day period. Toward the closing days of the month the big end of the supplies was made up of spring lambs from Idaho ranges and with the arrivals in general not burdensome, some recovery from the sharp break was noted in closing quotations. The greater part of the fed stuff from close-in feed lots received during May was shorn and price movements in these classes were governed more or less by the trend of wool skins.

Total receipts for May were the lightest of the year to date and fell some 75,000 head short of the same month in 1923, due largely to the fact that the usual early run of California lambs was shut off by the quarantine against stock from that state following the hoof-and-mouth outbreak. Arrivals aggregated approximately 125,000 head, in comparison with 175,000 head in April.

Fed woolled lambs of choice quality opened the month at \$16.25@16.60, advanced to \$17.20, top for the year, and then suffered sharp recessions with practically no fed woolled skins included in the supplies as the month came to a close. Idaho springers cashed largely in a \$16.25@16.75 spread on the final days of the four-week period with a top of \$17, while native springers were in small supply and crossed the scales at \$16@16.25.

Business in the shearer division was of rather limited volume in May with lack of supplies tending to restrict transactions more than anything else. The initial two weeks found a moderate number of lambs suitable for shearers on offer and these were snatched up at stronger prices in sympathy with the advance in killing classes, while toward the close of the month not enough fed woolled stuff was coming to give the trade a real test and no transactions of noticeable

proportions were made, feeder buyers occasionally picking up a few of the culls out of the Idaho springers at quotations sharply under the load-lots moving to packers.

The outgo of lambs from the market showed a further slump, falling something like 2,000 head short of April, (the total outward movement being only 8,902 head) but was about on a par with the same month a year ago when shipments amounted to just 8,750 head. Of the total movement in May, 8,532 head went to Nebraska feed lots, while Iowa claimed 220 head and Kansas 150 head.

No fed sheep in fleece of consequence were received during the month, constituents of the supplies running practically entirely to shorn stuff. While rather sharp declines were registered at times the market appeared very sensitive and prices responded quickly to any improvement in demand and figures evident at the close of the month showed no drastic changes from levels apparent on the initial days. Best shorn ewes closed at \$2.65@7 with less desirable kinds downward from this spread, while a few Navajo wethers cashed at \$8.50 on the final rounds and some yearling wethers at \$11.50.

Clyde McCreary.

KANSAS CITY

The May sheep market marked the ending of the run of fed lambs in fleece and the beginning of a heavy movement of grass-fat sheep from Texas and of spring lambs from Arizona, Kansas and Missouri. A sharp price change occurred during the month and the market closed in a decline. In the fore part of the month, however, prices reached a new high level for the year. Fed lambs in fleece sold up to \$17.50 and spring lambs reached \$17.60. Shorn lambs sold up to \$15.25. On the close practically no fed lambs in fleece arrived, spring lambs were selling slightly under \$16, and clipped lambs at \$13 to \$13.50. Texas grass-fat sheep had a rather spectacular market the first two weeks in the month and then

declined nearly \$2, closing with demand very indifferent. Early in May choice Texas wethers sold at \$9 to \$9.50; on the close, prices ranged from \$7 to \$7.25. Ewes sold up to \$8.25, but later \$6.25 was about the limit. While some of the late decline for the month was due to the general realignment in the market, the primary cause of the sharp break was the heavy movement of dressed lambs from California to Eastern distributing points. According to figures of the United States Department of Agriculture, close to 150,000 dressed lambs were shipped from packing plants in California to points east of the Alleghany Mountains. This movement about absorbed the California surplus lamb crop, but at the same time proved a bearish factor in the mutton market. Probably had this supply moved live-weight to Central markets, it would have been absorbed without such a material reduction in prices. However, California in the spring of the year has always been a bear factor in the market. Quarantine conditions in the state made this movement necessary and from the Westerners' standpoint it has been so satisfactory that probably in coming years a large per cent of the surplus lamb crop will be handled in this way.

Texas contributed the largest per cent of the month's supply, with 56,000. Except for the few bunches of spring lambs, this supply was made up entirely of shorn wethers, mostly two years old and over and aged ewes. Most of the ewes had passed the period of usefulness as breeders. Receipts from Arizona were 20,500, and 90 per cent of them were spring lambs. Quality was unusually good and the bulk of this run came early in the month and cashed in at \$15.50 to \$16.50. Colorado contributed about 25,000, about a third being lambs in fleece that sold in the first ten days of the month and the others, shorn lambs, that sold at \$13 to \$15.25.

Total receipts of sheep in Kansas City in May were 136,697, or 11,560 less than in the same month last year. In the five months this year receipts were 581,286, or 92,231 less than in the

first five months last year. Indications are that because of the heavy movement direct to feed lots total receipts in the first nine months this year will probably fall 225,000 short of the same period last year. After that, there should be a moderate increase in the run and next year's receipts should show a material increase.

There is a general scarcity of offerings of breeding ewes. It is almost impossible to get desirable kind in the open market and in the range country, practically none is for sale. In some instances cornbelt farmers have taken chances on old ewes, hoping to establish small flocks. The general tendency throughout the country is to increase sheep production and it will take several years before flocks have been increased sufficiently to make production approach the danger point.

C. M. Pipkin.

DENVER

Sheep supply continued liberal at Denver for a longer period this year than last, but towards the end of the month of May dwindled to rather small proportions. At that, the receipts here for May were considerably larger than for the same month of 1923. Marketing here totaled 85,249 this year, compared to 61,699 for the same month one year ago. For the year 1924 to May 31st, 585,758 sheep arrived at this market, compared to 525,895 for the same period of 1923.

Fat lambs with the wool on were selling around \$16 for tops at the beginning of May. On May 15th they sold at the season's peak price of \$16.90, but later sharp declines forced prices downward until the few woolled lambs coming to market at the end of the month were selling around \$15 to \$15.50. Clipped lambs were selling around \$13 to \$13.50 at the close of the month and a few shipments sold up to \$13.75 two weeks earlier. Spring lambs found outlet in a few instances late in May at \$16 to \$16.10.

Ewes have been practically a minus quantity during the month. The few scattering shipments received found

outlet, but sales were hardly sufficient to establish values. Early in May good woolled ewes were quoted at \$9.50. Later they sold from \$8 to \$8.50, and at the close of the month at \$7 to \$7.50, while clipped ewes were quoted at \$6 to \$6.85. The northern Colorado feedlot supply is practically gone and few Western spring lambs have as yet been received. The ban on shipments of California lambs eastward is likely to leave a serious gap in the supply here unless Idaho, Nevada and Oregon send in unusually large numbers.

Contracting of lambs on the range for fall delivery is going forward steadily. Prices now prevailing range largely from \$11 to \$11.50, although some earlier contracts were made for less. Some growers prefer to take their chances with the fall market, and refuse to contract their stock, but they seem to be in the minority.

W. N. Fulton.

ST. JOSEPH

Sheep receipts for the month of May totaled 82,735, an increase of 5,848 over the same month a year ago. Fed woolled lambs became scarcer as the month advanced, and few were received the last week. The month opened with the best at \$16.25, and values gradually advanced to \$17.25, the high point of the year. This high point was reached about the middle of the month, then values declined, the close being 25@50 cents lower. Native spring lambs opened the month at \$16.25 and closed at \$15.75. One shipment of Idaho springers arrived the last day of the month and sold at \$16.25. Clipped lambs opened the month at \$14 and closed at the same figure, though in the third week values were up to \$15.25, the highest of the year. Feeding lambs sold mostly at \$15@15.50, and shearers, \$15.75@16. Aged sheep were mostly shorn and values declined around \$1 during the month. Best clipped ewes were selling at \$6.50 on the close against \$7.50 a month ago. Wethers were quoted at \$7@8 and yearlings at \$12@12.50.

H. H. Bradden.

(Chicago Daily Drovers Journal, May 17, 1924.)

Bobbing Time



BOBBING TIME

FEEDER LAMB DEMAND

The first five months of this year brought fairly liberal net returns to the lamb feeders and they are in a position to do more of their own financing and at the same time to feed larger numbers next winter. Approximately one million lambs are under contract for fall delivery to western Nebraska and Colorado. This supply will be augmented from time to time by purchases on the open market and a great many are predicting that this winter's lamb feeding operations will

be the largest on record. Cornbelt feeders are going to handle more lambs this year than last year. This is especially true in Kansas and Missouri. However, very few thin lambs have been bought on these accounts, the feeder preferring to make purchases in the open market in August and September. If this condition holds true demand for feeding lambs in Kansas City after the middle of July will be the largest in several years past. For the next two months native lambs will be offered freely and the supply of Western lambs will probably be small. Fat range lambs usually command a premium over native lambs as they are of better quality, fatter and more even in size. There is no inclination, however, on the part of the Western flockmaster to market freely before the middle of August. Feeders in the Central cornbelt are watching the dry weather situation in Northwestern states and should more than normal runs be forced on the open market, Missouri and Kansas breeders will be in position to care for large numbers of thin lambs.

SUMMER LAMB PROSPECTS

A wildly fluctuating summer lamb market is considered inevitable in trade circles, owing to the fact that the season is starting at high levels. Paper prices do not indicate the extent of these daily fluctuations as when killers are under the necessity of buying for numbers, they sort lightly and the sort is not indicated by the price. On the other hand adequate supply insures a drastic sort with all the term implies.

On the break in spring lambs late in May, buyers "sorted 'em clean" at \$16. Three days later, or on May 31, they paid \$16.75 for the same kind of native lambs with a light sort. On paper the advance was 75 cents; actually it was \$1.25, considering sort. At the same time lightly sorted Idaho lambs made \$17.45.

Nobody is looking for low prices, but weekly fluctuations of \$1 per hundredweight will cause no surprise and killers will resort to every possible expedient to cheapen cost. Eastern shipping and feeder demand, both notoriously uncertain factors, will be potent influences. Demand for lamb is such that a moderate quantity can be sold regardless of cost, but when that demand has been satisfied, the excess, if any, must be sold for what it will bring.

WANT LITTLE HEAVY MUTTON

A sharp break in fat sheep values during May, incidental to a somewhat heavy, but intermittent run of Texas grassers, merely emphasized the fact that consumptive demand for heavy mutton is narrow and easily satisfied. At the high spot fat ewes, weighing 180 pounds and up, sold as high as \$9, and were within 25 cents of the price on handyweights; by the end of May \$5 took that class of sheep and the outlet was so narrow that they accumulated in the pens to the dismay of speculators who gambled in them.

"We buy fat sheep when we have orders for heavy mutton," explained a packer buyer, "otherwise it is not our policy to take a chance on the stuff."

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sensible prices"

**The Wool Grower Chooses
Its Advertisers.**

IDAHO PRESIDENT OBJECTS TO CALAMITY REPORTS OF SHEEP CONDITIONS

Misleading reports of Idaho sheep conditions were criticised by T. Clyde Bacon, president of the Idaho Association, in the Twin Falls News in the following statement:

"There is a law in Idaho and most states which prohibits a person from publishing or even making statements that would hurt the credit of a bank. One must not say so it can be proved on him that a certain bank has overloaned a million dollars, as it might cause a panic. That law should be extended so that not only the banking business but the farmers' business which is just as basic, should not be injured unnecessarily by scare-mongers. It seems to us hardly ethical that the local bankers should be hollering 'ruined ranges,' 'nothing but feeder lambs,' 'no winter feed,' 'ruined sheep business,' '\$20-40 hay this winter,' etc., etc., which is quite unnecessary, and unjustifiably hurting the sheep business and the farmer also. The facts are nothing like what so many are representing them to be, and it would be much better business for all concerned if the people who are crying calamity would investigate the actual conditions and then boost instead of knock.

"The report is pretty general that the Idaho ranges are all dried up, and that all the Idaho lambs will be feeders. It is true that the lower ranges are dry and the deserts are dry. That may work to the advantage of the stockmen, in that it has caused him to move his stock from the deserts to the upper country much earlier than usual on account of the lack of water. He has left behind him abundant grasses which are going to seed, and when the fall rains begin they will make better than usual fall and winter feed.

"The higher ranges are much earlier than usual, and in most instances the feed on these ranges is exceptionally good. The quality of the lambs being shipped, and the prices obtained to date proves beyond a question of a doubt that up to date, at least, the Idaho sheepman has not suffered seriously from the so-called drought. The lambs marketed so far are heavier for this season of the year on the average than was ever known before. When a lamb born in February and loaded on the cars the latter days of May weighs 75 pounds he certainly has not suffered for lack of feed."

Unfounded prediction of an extreme shortage of hay and high prices next winter were also objected to by Mr. Bacon:

"The water shortage is probably affecting the north side Twin Falls tract as much as any irrigation project in Idaho. The project is very short of water, and will be out of water entirely after July 1. The early waterings have in most instances insured a good first cutting of hay with every likelihood of a fair second cutting. All the soils are in good condition now, and the deep soils are retaining enough moisture to make a good second cutting.

"Last year the weevil in a good many sections destroyed entirely the second crop and the third crop came on too late to be

harvested because of the early fall rains. This year quite a number of the large land owners are spraying for weevil, and no doubt will be able to control it by this method. If they do they will have more hay per acre than they had last year, and, acre per acre, I predict all through there will be as much hay as there was last year.

"The practice of early lambing in southern Idaho has increased the hay consumption for sheep approximately 40 per cent. Therefore, if some of the ewes ranged in southern Idaho would lamb on the range as they all did formerly, it would make a big saving in hay consumption. This they can easily do if the necessity arises. Some of them did this spring very successfully. Twenty-five years ago there were more sheep grazed in southern Idaho than there are today, and the only hay available was a few hundred tons raised in the Hagerman Valley. Yet these sheep were able to winter here, and in most instances came through in practically as good condition as they do under the present system of feeding hay."

A COTTON LESSON FOR SHEEP- MEN

Cotton is 25 to 30 cents a pound. It was 7 cents and there was a national 'buy-a-bale' movement. American business is not celebrated for philanthropy so the scheme proved a failure. Then the officials, business men and growers took it up, and cotton growing pays. Some fertilizers, a \$30 mule, a \$5 plow, bring \$40 worth on \$2 an acre land. Also, the land owner never touches anything connected with it except the check for it.

Wool growing is expensive, and returns come by high-priced labor, the most intelligent efforts on sparse pasture ranges, or on valuable land, costly forage and grain, and the sheep owner must be wide awake night and day, and put his hand to. As far as the Southern land owner is concerned, cotton is almost a voluntary crop, picked, ginned, baled and delivered. Then look, cotton is a surplus here, but a world deficit. Wool is a deficit the world over. It takes 100,000,000 sheep to clothe ourselves with wool. Wool has a substitute in its own salvaged refuse while cotton has none, and cotton brings more than half as much as wool.

What made the cotton poverty change to affluence? How does that irregular, uncertain Southern labor, those crude methods, on cheap land climb over wool growing? The Southerners simply did it themselves. They had to do something. A few men called

themselves the National Cotton Association, and the state governors appointed delegates to a convention at Montgomery. These, with others, from Maryland to California, came to fill the hotels and sleep in Pullmans on the sidings. They filled the largest hall in the city for four days. When men get that way, they bring results. Cotton started upward, and the industry will be a permanency.

That brings me to my destination, a lesson for sheepmen, if they will take it. Those cotton men had gone after everything in sight, which accounts for my presence on the program. "Friendship between Cotton and Wool Growers," with a view of union among all fiber growers. I never had better attention or courtesy, but where on this mundane sphere was I on a national union of the two classes? I climbed over on the excuse that we had just begun to organize.

There is but a small per cent of men concerned about the future of a prosperous American sheep industry. The majority, intelligent, affluent, compared with the cotton men then, will not unite for price or pool, lend their intelligence for national union, contribute for publicity, or make any themselves, and most of them wear shoddy. They would scorn a comparison of Northern and Southern business ability, but cotton brought 27 cents yesterday and the interests could take their wool at less, if they wanted to.

With a duty of 31 cents a scoured pound on wool, it is selling in Europe for more money than here. It is bought in the West on the sheep, and Eastern stocks are sold across the water at a profit. Four hundred thousand pounds were sold by one Boston dealer and 300,000 by another last week. Besides, the American consul at Leeds says that most of the exports of rags from Great Britain go to the United States, and the London Bureau states the "exports of rags to the United States have increased tenfold." The little wool, only one-third quota, that we grow, gets it in the neck and we get the rags of the wide world while cotton pays.

The Eastern organizations are struggling along with some success, and the National Association is doing good work, both for themselves, with little results for a permanent industry. Far too many do not come in, and especially the ones who sell on the sheep's back are a menace to organization and themselves. The Easterners who take a local buyer behind the barn and threaten to send to the pool, to jack him up a cent, are the worst yet. The unions are working for that fellow, and he uses them for his own picayunes. I have known some to hold off to the evening of the limit of the time for contracting, for a fraction of a cent. What kind of a way is that for a man who has the intelligence a wool grower should have?

I have given some unpalatable, stubborn facts that stand in the way of a permanent profit for us all. It is a personal matter, because we want wool grown at a profit on the dirt we now pay taxes on. I am seventy-three and when I told a close fellow that we had 1,000 little locusts to set out for posts, and had set a few hundred apple trees, he said, "They'll never do you any good." I have a mighty poor opinion of a man that does not aim to leave this world better than he found it, and I can't see what enjoyment he will ever have on the other side; so now let us look at this for present gain and future sheep.

With the world's short production, especially our own deficit, with our duty on wool that others take away from us, and with massed influence we could start the industry on the road to permanent success, bring it to par with our other industries, and gather profits along the way. On the other hand, with an inundation of world shoddy, and lone individuals pitted against organized business, the present outlook for sheep is problematical. They are liable to fade any time, in fact, have begun in America, right now when wool is more highly prized in England, France, Germany and Japan than any time since the armistice.

Ohio.

W. W. Reynolds.

Romney and Lincoln Sheep

The Pioneer Flock of Romneys from the best New Zealand and English strain. This flock has always won most of the prizes at the Northwest shows.

Lincolns are of the heavy-shearing, New Zealand type. Some fine yearlings for sale.

WM. RIDDELL, JR.,
Monmouth, Oregon



Hampshires

Our offerings for the 1924 season include some very choice rams---yearlings and lambs. They are now at our ranch at Stockton, Utah.

Write or Call On Us.

J. NEBEKER AND SON

Stockton, Utah

RAMBOUILLET RANGE RAMS

BETTER THAN EVER

The opportunity for production of high-class rams during the past year has seldom, if ever, been equalled in Oregon. The year 1923 was an excellent one for forage grasses, and the year 1924 has brought early spring with abundance of green feed, enabling us to develop a ram under range conditions that will meet the demands of the most particular sheepmen.

AT THE 1923 RAM SALE

our lot of 100 range rams was taken by one party at \$35.00 per head, this being the highest price paid for range rams in strictly breeding condition and in the pure-bred classes. At the First National Ram Sale a lot of our rams were awarded the cash prize of \$250.00, and judged to be the best rams offered for range purposes.

OUR OFFERINGS FOR 1924 CONSIST OF

approximately 2,000 head of pure-bred yearling Rambouillet Rams, approximately 500 head of two-year-old Rambouillet Rams, and 350 cross-bred Lincoln-Rambouillet Yearling Rams. All of these rams are range-bred and range-raised, fully acclimated to range conditions. They have size, quality and vigor to justify our statement that they are second to no other rams in the country. Our prices on these rams will be in reason. We will ship them into your state subject to your approval, or we will be pleased to show them to you on our ranges in Oregon. Wire, write or phone.

Cunningham Sheep Company
PENDLETON, OREGON

WHAT'S WOOL WORTH?

Exports this week include about 1,233,000 pounds of wool to Liverpool and it is figured that the exporters will net from 3 to 6 cents a pound. England sets the price of wool, they tell us. What we want to know is, how much is it worth in America? It is 3 to 6 cents, plus cost of handling and shipping charges, plus about 15 cents duty, or 27 cents above what England pays.

We read in five different copies of the press that the Jericho pool was sold for 42 cents. It has had considerable notice for some reason. Again we read that the Kerrville, Texas, clip brought 45 cents. Both these went 27 or more cents too low.

Wool growers are rather an intelligent class until their clip is taken off and then they want it away from the premises as if there were a plague in it. Any one can buy it at first, second or third offer, or at a mean little figure the owner timorously sets. They all lost 27 or more cents a pound.

or over \$50,000,000 and hear what a noise there is about farm relief.

It is about time they should learn the worth, not the price, of wool, and jump into close fellowship to get value for the scarcest essential production, the best fiber created. The "heat consumed them by day, and the frost by night" while working to make over \$50,000,000 excess profits for parties who do not need them.

Ohio.

W. W. Reynolds.

THE NEW TAX RATES

The new Internal Revenue Tax Law, which received the approval of President Coolidge during the closing days of the last session of Congress, maintained the corporation taxes on the same basis as in the old law; namely, 12½ per cent on earnings of \$1 per thousand on capital stock. On individual incomes, the exemptions are the same as under the old law. On incomes amounting to less than \$4,000 above the exemption, the tax is reduced from 4

to 2 per cent. Under the old law the normal tax was 8 per cent on incomes amounting to more than \$4,000 above the exemption. In the new law this rate is 4 per cent when the income is from \$4,000 to \$8,000 above the exemption, and 6 per cent when it exceeds the exemption figure by \$8,000.

The normal rates are to be reduced by 25 per cent upon earned net incomes up to \$10,000.

Under the new law the surtax runs at 1 per cent for incomes between \$10,000 and \$14,000, and is varied to as high as 40 per cent on incomes in excess of \$500,000.

NEBRASKA

We have only had one rain all spring and as a result, pastures are short and alfalfa and grain are scarce and high-priced. Most of the wool here has been sold at from 33 to 38 cents. Shearing costs us 16 cents, which includes board. Solon Wells.

Wood River, Nebraska.

RAMBOUILLET RANGE RAMS

CARLOAD LOTS

Our foundation flock of ewes was purchased from the noted Baldwin flock, Hay Creek, Oregon, some twenty years ago. We have bred to rams from most of the leading flocks from Ohio to California.

Ram in cut is from W. D. Candland's flock, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.



Our Rams are dropped in February, grazed on gramma grass, sagebrush, tumble weed and hoarhound, in a limestone country. Lambs come with strong limbs with enough lime in their bones to insure their getting up and walking quickly after birth.

Rams will shear from 15 to 20 pounds of white, long wool. Average weight of yearlings in June, 140 to 150 pounds.

Interested parties can see rams at Valle, on branch line between Williams and Grand Canyon. For quick answer, write or wire Williams, Arizona, summer months. Year-round address, Flagstaff, Arizona.

GRAND CANYON SHEEP CO., :: WILLIAMS, ARIZONA

WANTED—Camp tender foreman for band of pure-bred Rambouillets. Must be man of experience with fine-wool sheep in the mountains and one who understands packing. About eight months of the year sheep are on home range and in feed yards. Prefer man with some experience in fitting show sheep. Married man preferred. Wages will be \$100.00 per month until I think it worth more. Advance in wages possible if results justify. Long job to worthy man. No drinking man need apply.

E. C. BURLINGAME, Walla Walla, Washington

KILLS

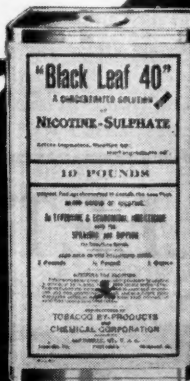
Scab-mites, Lice and Sheep Ticks

"Black Leaf 40" is chemically certain to kill these disease-breeding pests when brought into proper contact with them, yet is non-injurious to sheep and lambs. Its use as a dip actually promotes growth of wool, and does not lessen its natural oils. Instead of using dips that are frequently fatal to sheep, that injure the fleece and decrease its value and weight, sheep breeders year after year are finding "Black Leaf 40" the "old reliable" for genuine protection and profitable dipping.

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OREGON NEWS

Conditions are extremely dry in Oregon. In the range districts it is as dry as any season experienced in thirty years, it is thought. The situation has been somewhat aggravated by the change to the very hot weather during the last part of May. In late April the weather was unseasonably cold and dry. Many bands have gone into the mountains early because of the drouth, and already the prospect is that early lambs may not be of top quality.

The fire hazard is a serious one and, at this writing, preliminary consideration is being given to the matter of closing the national forests in Oregon to visitors.

The snowfall was light in the mountains and irrigation water is very scarce. A shortage is considered certain.

F. L. Ballard.

* * *

Union

We had a little rain here last night (May 27th) and it looks like more rain today. And it is badly needed, as it is the first rain for months, and everything is very dry. The low range is entirely dried up and sheep are being moved to the higher ranges. The hay and grain crop will be short this year.

Lambs are nearly all contracted at from 9½ to 11 cents.

Very little wool has been sold and no buyers seem to be hanging around.

S. E. Miller.

* * *

Richland

Winter lambs have been contracted from 9 to 11 cents for June 25th and September 1st delivery. I had about 1,350 lambs and sold them by the head at \$7.75, with 25 lambs cut out.

Feed prospects are fairly good: the grass is good now, but it is getting dry. While April was cold and dry, it is very hot now (May 14th).

I sold my wool for 38 cents a pound, but do not know what others have done.

About a month before shearing, one man bought a band of yearling ewes at \$13 a head.

J. E. Sass.

SPECULATION SUBSIDING

There is less disposition to make bets on the summer and fall value of lambs than a few weeks back. Nothing has happened in the fat lamb market to impair confidence seriously, but \$11.50 to \$12 on the range are stiff prices. At the crest of the rise the former price was common and the latter figure was agreed on.

The attitude of feeders is somewhat enigmatical. They are timid, but want lambs. Early feeding last winter lost money, but after the market got on its feet, profits of \$4 to \$5 per head were the rule. The corn belt is full of feed, but is reluctant to tackle lambs at anything like current prices. June may afford an opportunity to try out the market unless killers grab everything in sight, paying more for thin Westerns than killers figure they can afford.

The course of the summer fat lamb market, plus feed conditions, will have much to do with making the feeder market, but it is a cinch that there will be no cheap lambs unless something unforeseen happens. You can never place credence in statements by feeders that unless prices drop they will not feed, probability being that at the time of utterance they are dicker for lambs.

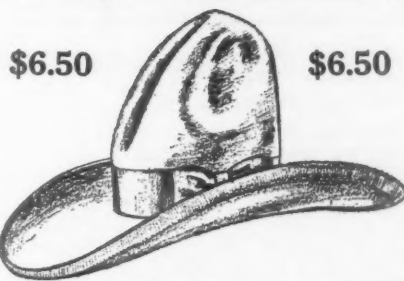
SALES OF EARLY IDAHO LAMBS

Idaho new-crop lambs made their first appearance on the Chicago market this season, May 28th. The shipment of five cars came from Bennett Bros., Mountain Home, and sold at \$17.15@17.45. The \$17.45 stuff averaged 68 pounds. On May 31st fourteen loads of the James Farmer, Idaho, lambs, averaging 74 pounds, sold at \$17.45.

Monday, June 2nd, brought six cars of Idaho lambs to the Chicago market that sold at \$17.25 per hundredweight. None were received on Tuesday, but on Wednesday several bands weighing from 68 to 72 pounds arrived and were sold at \$16.75@17.25. Eight cars of lambs, weighing from 70 to 72 pounds,

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Perfect Ear Tags are so inexpensive that you can't afford to lose valuable sheep by allowing them to run in the pasture or on the range unmarked. Made of lightweight aluminum, non-corrosive and non-poisonous. Easy to attach.

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Kills Lice, Mites and Fleas.
For Scratches, Wounds and
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- No. 151—FARM SANITATION. Describes and tells how to prevent diseases common to livestock.
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DENVER, COLORADO

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arrived on Thursday and were sold with light sorts at \$17.25. On the same day there were four cars of lighter-weight lambs that brought \$16.75, with 200 feeders going at \$13.25. June 6th brought twelve cars of lambs, three of which were very choice lambs that sold at \$17.15, with the bulk going at \$16.75 @17, and feeders at \$13.25.

Idaho lambs commenced to arrive at Omaha on May 26th when Bennett Bros. sold 517 lambs, weighing 69 pounds, at \$16.35@16.50, with culls, 59 pounds, at \$14. The same day a lot of 72-pound lambs brought \$16, with the culls, 62 pounds, going at \$14. Out of a shipment of 1,140 lambs from Grandview, Idaho, that reached Omaha on the 28th, 300 were sold as feeders at \$13.50; the balance, weighing 70 pounds, brought \$16.50. On June 2nd, the Bruneau Sheep Company's 73-pound lambs were sold at \$16.75, with the culls selling at \$13. The same day out of a consignment of 725 lambs, 125 weighing 59 pounds, went to feeders at \$12.90; the rest of the lot, weighing 67 pounds, brought \$17.

PUBLICITY NEEDED ON SHODDY QUESTION

I have not heard much lately from the "discarded" woolen manufacturers; they would have some difficulty making a case for their ad valorem tariff proposition now.

I suppose they have concluded to forget any kind of a tariff, and just go ahead making as shoddy a piece of cloth as possible, explaining to the general public that the high price of wool compels them to make this kind of goods. I believe that there has to be some strenuous work done to show the public what a bunch of crooks those shoddy men are. I mean exactly what I say: any man who sells anything that is not what it is supposed to be is crooked. I do not care whether the manufacturer acknowledges the presence of shoddy in his material, by the time the retailer has disposed of the cloth in whatever form it may be,—suits, overcoats, stockings or anything else—fraud has been per-

petrated on the public. It has bought a fairly good-appearing piece of goods at more than the price it is entitled to pay, and I am more than ever for a law compelling manufacturers to state on any article containing shoddy the amount or percentage of shoddy it contains.

I believe there is more rotten cloth being manufactured at the present time than there ever has been, except perhaps for a short time during the war. The American people are being fraudulently held up for shoddy goods to a point where they will rebel, and we shall be the sufferers. We need a pure-wool law, and we need a growers' selling combination which will finance the whole wool clip of the country and sell it at the foreign market price, plus whatever tariff we may be lucky enough to have. There is no reason why the American public should not be served by just as honest a class in their clothing as they are in their foods. And there is no reason why they should not pay a good price for a good article and should know what they are getting if they buy what ought to be a cheaper article.

I read an article in the New York Times recently which included a statement by a merchant on "what the wool growers want." "The wool growers are merely a few large operators, subsidized by tremendous tariff protection, using public range, and getting fat and sassy at other people's expense. Those same growers are seeking the unreasonable truth-in-fabric law requiring the branding or marking of perfectly good garments, made of perfectly good reworked wool, in many cases much better than the virgin wool itself."

That's us. That bird may know shoddy clothing, but he does not know wool growing or wool growers. And he gets his lies before tens of thousands of people who never hear the other side of it. What are we doing to get the other side before them? How many of us have agreed to that cent per head of our lambs to help finance the only really fighting force we have? The National Wool Grow-

PACIFIC COOPERATIVE WOOL GROWERS

THIS organization of 2,700 wool growers residing in Oregon, California, Idaho and Washington, invites every grower in those states to join with them in the orderly marketing of their wools direct to mills at actual value based on grade, quality and shrinkage. All operations conducted at actual cost. Scouring mill and warehouse, Portland, Oregon. Sales offices, Boston and Portland.

Write for particulars.

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STORES, GRADES AND SELLS WOOL

OWNED BY ACTIVE WOOL GROWERS EXCLUSIVELY

A SEALED BID SALE IS HELD ANNUALLY ABOUT MAY 15,
OFFERING NEARLY ONE MILLION POUNDS OF
SUPERIOR CALIFORNIA WOOLS IN ORIGINAL BAGS

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If your dealer cannot supply you, write us.

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DEALERS—Write now for our proposition on your next season's requirements.

SALT LAKE UNION STOCK YARDS

NORTH SALT LAKE, UTAH

With our new and enlarged facilities completed we are now equipped better than ever to render first class service, especially during the heavy fall runs. Sheep capacity, 100 cars—30 under cover—sheep scales located conveniently in new sheep section.

The INTER-MOUNTAIN LIVE STOCK MARKET

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On the Santa Fe Railroad at Morris, Kansas

SAVE SHRINKAGE FROM FEEDING POINT TO MARKET as these yards are located within ten miles of the Kansas City Stock Yards. Have the Railroad Agent put "FEED AT MORRIS" on your billing, otherwise efforts may be made to induce you to stop at other yards.

Special rates on long feeding. Write for particulars.

Give the MORRIS YARDS a trial and you will be satisfied with the results.

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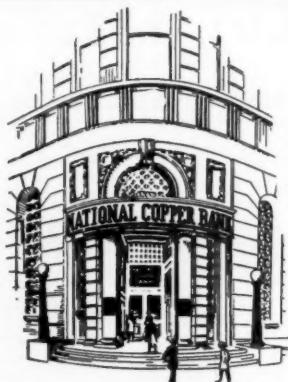
Stockdale Sheep Feeding Yards

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Special facilities for filling lambs in transit. Good grazing facilities in tame grass pastures. **EXCELLENT FACILITIES** for DRY PEN FILLINGS.

SPECIALLY PREPARED SWEET FEED, made fresh daily. Good train service from Council Bluffs, El Paso, Fort Worth, Kansas City, Pueblo and St. Paul.

Bill your sheep to **FEED AT STOCKDALE, ILLINOIS**,
(65 miles from Chicago)



NATIONAL COPPER BANK
Member Federal Reserve System
and BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
Salt Lake City, Utah



Salt Lake City, Utah

ers Association needs all the assistance it can get. A cent per head on the lambs we sell would never be missed; in the aggregate it would be a sum that would mean something. Fur would fly, no not fur, bits of shoddy, if we put up the kind of fight we should. A full-page advertisement in the Saturday Evening Post giving the cost of wool, the amount per yard of cloth, the cost of raising wool; in fact, everything truthful about the business.

That costs money, but it would be well spent. There are a lot of us who have been turning the other cheek as long as we care to. From now on me for a fight. Hugh Sproat.

Boise, Idaho.

SMALL SUPPLY OF KRAG CARBINES AVAILABLE

It was recently stated that there were no more Krag carbines available, but it now appears that some one has unearthed a small supply of them. These can be purchased only by members of the National Rifle Association at the low price of \$4 plus the transportation. These carbines, which use the regular 30-40 ammunition, are reported to be in good condition, and at the price quoted, cannot be beaten.

In a recent issue of the American Rifleman, Col. C. E. Stodter, director of Civilian Marksmanship, gives the following directions for sending for these carbines:

"The Krag carbines available for sale are on hand at Rock Island Arsenal. The shipping weight of these carbines is 12 pounds each. Purchasers who desire shipment made by parcel post should ascertain from their postmasters what the cost will be to ship carbine by parcel post and forward stamps to this office to cover parcel post charges and insurance, in addition to bank draft, certified check or money order for \$4 sent in payment for carbine."

The secretary of the National Rifle Association is Brigadier-General Fred H. Phillips, 1108 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

Littleton, Colo. Allyn H. Tedmon.